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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVIII, No. 61

Section 1

September 11, 1935

ABA HEAD ON BANKING

A sense of security prevails in banking circles, the like of which has not been felt for several years, Rudolph S. Hecht, president of the American Bankers Association, told 2,000 business men in Boston yesterday at the twenty-second annual national business conference. The banker, he said, "is no longer haunted by the fear of impending disaster". (Press.)

FRENCH LAND MOVEMENT

A Paris wireless to the New York Times says France embarked on a veritable "back-to-the-land" movement yesterday in an attempt to redistribute her idle farm labor, which has migrated to the cities and can not get back for lack of funds. The Ministry of Labor announced in a statement that those registered unemployed persons who wanted to return to their native districts would receive free transportation and funds to facilitate their installation after their arrival.

TEXTILE OUTLOOK

The textile outlook has registered spectacular improvement within the last few weeks and prospects for fall are now most encouraging, states Douglas G. Woolf, editor of Textile World. "The principal reason for the change has been a succession of developments tending to remove uncertainty," states Mr. Woolf. (Washington Post.)

LIVING COSTS

A slight increase in the cost of living for wage earners from July to August was reported yesterday by the National Industrial Conference Board. The rise of .5 percent was attributed to higher rents and to higher food and coal prices. Food prices rose to a level 9.4 percent higher than in 1934 although still 23.7 percent lower than in 1929, it was indicated. (Press.)

VIRGINIA STATE PLANNING

The Virginia State Planning Board yesterday approved eight reports compiled by its technical staff and filed several important recommendations with Governor Peery. The reports covered a general introduction to the group; a study of the state in general; another of its citizens; one on agriculture, including land use, value of products and markets; an analysis of forestry depletion and corrective methods; a study of public health, a survey of recreational facilities; and a review of the varied trades and industries in the state. (A.P.)

Mosquito "A positive check on the mosquito has been announced by
Larvicide Dr. Joseph M. Ginsburg, biochemist in entomology at the
 Agricultural Experiment Station of Rutgers University," says
Medical Record (September 4). "The newly developed larvicide has been tested
in many of New Jersey's worst mosquito counties, and was found not only to
kill all mosquitoes with which it came in contact, but also to keep badly
infested areas free of the pests from three to five hours when used as a
spray. The larvicide, according to Dr. Ginsburg, consists of an emulsion
of one part of water and two parts of kerosene, the latter treated with
pyrethrum extract. It costs less than three cents a spray gallon. Al-
though the larvicide had been used previously to control mosquito larvae
and pupae in water, this is the first year that it had been tested in the
elimination of mosquitoes on the wing."

Wine "Every gallon of California wine is to be inspected
Inspection before it leaves the winery," reports Food Industries
 (September). "This is to be done by state inspectors, at
the instigation of Wine Institute, in an attempt to gain a larger domestic
market. California has approved funds for the inspection and it adopted
standards of quality...The state also will enforce requirements as to
honest labeling, these provisions being similar to the wine regulations
which the Federal Alcohol Control Administration had intended to place
in effect."

Brick The new types of fillers for use in brick pavement
Filler construction that were developed in the laboratory of the
Tests Research Bureau of the National Paving Brick Association
 at the Ohio State University Experiment Station are to be
tested in actual service in a brick pavement now being constructed under
the supervision of the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads and the Ohio State High-
way Department, on Ohio Route 31, says the American City (September).
There are fifteen sections of brick pavement each about 400 feet in length,
in which different varieties of filler will be used. Observations will
be made on a number of important factors regarding the fillers themselves
as well as the traffic.

Wisconsin That an increasing number of Wisconsin farm boys are
Farm Course becoming interested in farming and related lines is shown
 by the promise for increased enrollment this fall in the
College of Agricultura at the University of Wisconsin, says the University
Press Bulletin. Dean L. L. Baldwin reports a greatly increased interest
in all of the courses of the institution and has already received an ad-
vanced enrollment for the coming year much in excess of that of a year ago.

Synthetic Three large hydrogenation plants for the production of
Gasoline synthetic gasoline are expected to be in operation in the
 Ruhr, Germany, during the second half of 1936, according to
reports from Essen. All will work with coal, but will use different pro-
cesses, because experiments have not yet proved the advantage of any one
process. (New York Times.)

American Wildlife Institute "A square deal for the wildlife of North America and for those who are interested in it was born on August 14," says Seth Gordon, secretary of the institute, in an editorial in Field and Stream (October). "On that date the American Wildlife Institute, headed by some of the best-known business and professional leaders from one end of the continent to the other, was organized. This step ushers in what promises to be the most important epoch in New World effort to perpetuate and restore to abundance our game, fish, valuable fur bearers and bird life. Laws to protect wildlife date back to colonial days. But our efforts to date have been largely restrictive, not productive... Emphasis is to be on restoration, not restriction. And that means the management of wildlife and its habitat to assure maximum results... One of the first jobs of the institute will be the sponsorship of educational and research programs in five of the land-grant colleges... Another immediate task will be to aid the organized forces in every state and province to federate their activities..."

Vitamin D Lamp An electric light bulb which is said to provide the rickets-preventing vitamin D without burning, tanning or in any way changing the appearance of texture of the skin made its first public appearance at the convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society at Cincinnati recently. The new bulb was developed by Dr. George S. Sperti, working at the laboratories of the General Foods Corporation. The bulb can be used in any electric light socket without additional fixtures and the full value of the ultraviolet rays can be obtained, it is claimed, while using the bulb in an ordinary reading lamp. The bulb is the result of ten years of experiments on selective radiation. A special corex glass envelope or bulb filters out the light rays below 2,800 angstrom units. It is these lower wave lengths, according to Dr. Sperti, that cause damage to human tissue. (Science Service.)

Hybrid Seed Corn "...Each year more farmers are becoming familiar with the value of hybrid seed^(corn) and with the method of development," says an editorial in the Nebraska Farmer (August 31). "Iowans expect to have about 80,000 bushels of hybrid seed for planting in 1936. Nebraskans are growing about 150 acres for 1936 hybrid seed. Since out of each six rows two are used as male and four as female, only two-thirds of the total, or 100 acres, will produce ears. That, at 20 bushels per acre, would make 2,000 bushels of Nebraska-grown hybrid seed for 1936 planting. To give corn-minded farmers a chance to see and compare hybrids with other varieties, the agronomy department, Nebraska College of Agriculture, has announced six regional corn improvement meetings. Each meeting will be on a farm where 36 varieties of corn—nine farm varieties and 27 different kinds of hybrids—are being grown."

Cornell Arboretum As the result of the assignment of a CCC camp to Cornell University's new arboretum of 500 acres, work has begun on the project of planting the trees and shrubs in the arboretum, which is eventually to contain all the specimens hardy in the area, says an Ithaca report to the press. Unlike any other arboretum or botanical garden, this one will be not only a garden of trees, shrubs and vines, but will exemplify landscape design and wildlife conservation.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 10--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.15; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.85-12.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.75-11.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.65-9.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 127 $\frac{3}{8}$ -129 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.*Minneap 123 $\frac{3}{8}$ -125 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 83 $\frac{5}{8}$ -91 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 87 $\frac{5}{8}$ -109 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $110\frac{1}{2}$ - $113\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 111-112; St. Louis $109\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 97-98; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 44 $\frac{1}{8}$ -46 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 83-85; St. Louis 86; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $80\frac{1}{2}$ - $81\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. $80\frac{1}{2}$ - $81\frac{3}{4}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $26\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $28\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $28\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 29- $29\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-74; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 55-62; No. 2, Minneap. 39-41; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $156\frac{1}{2}$ - $159\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked stock \$1-\$1.05 in New York City. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers $87\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow onions sold at 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 86¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Massachusetts stock 90¢-\$1.10. Iowa Yellows 70¢-75¢ in Chicago. New York Domestic Round type cabbage 30¢-50¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$8-\$10 bulk per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1.90-\$3 per barrel in eastern cities; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples sold at 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 and Wealthys 65¢-75¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 10.60 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.10 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 10.50 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 10.46 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 26 cents; 90 Score, $25\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were: Flats, 17- $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30- $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $29\frac{1}{4}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 62

Section 1

September 12, 1935

SOCIAL Building of administrative machinery and "clarification"
SECURITY of the social security program were set by John G. Winant
PROGRAM yesterday as immediate goals of the new board. Winant said
the board would hold an organization meeting later this
week and would then give attention to clarifying conditions under which
the government will make grants to states for relief of the aged, the un-
employed, dependent widows and crippled children. (A.P.)

CANADIAN An Ottawa report by the Associated Press says Canada's
WHEAT wheat production for this year is estimated at 290,541,000
ESTIMATE bushels, comprising 277,274,000 bushels of spring wheat and
13,267,000 of fall wheat, according to the Dominion Bureau
of Statistics. The crop for the prairie provinces was estimated at 272,-
000,000. The total wheat crop for all Canada last year was 275,849,000
bushels, 14,692,000 less than this year's crop.

MACHINE Leaders of America's machine tool trade, known as an
TOOL TRADE accurate forecaster of general business, estimated yesterday
the 1935 volume of this industry will approximate \$150,000,-
000--about \$20,000,000 more than in 1929, the biggest previous year in its
history, says a Cleveland report by the Associated Press. Convinced that
general business is also on the threshold of a tremendous upturn, the machine
tool trade is hailing its own return to prosperity with what it terms "the
largest industrial exposition ever held in this country".

INFANTILE The 1935 infantile peak apparently is past, with the
PARALYSIS Public Health Service recording a drop to 1,007 new cases
last week from the high of 1,088 cases for the week ended
August 31. This year's epidemic thus failed to equal the 1931 high of 1,370
cases for the peak week and fell far behind the all-time high of about 3,000
new cases in the peak week of the 1916 outbreak. (A.P.)

TREASURY Secretary Morgenthau announced yesterday that books will
OFFERINGS close Saturday night on the Treasury's offer to exchange 1 1/2
percent 3 1/2 year notes for Fourth Liberty bonds called for
redemption October 15. The opportunity to trade the called Libertys for
2 3/4 percent 10-12-year bonds, however, will remain open until further notice.
(A.P.)

Gas Storage Country Life in British Columbia (September) contains
of Apples an article on experiments in gas storage of apples at the
 Summerland (Canada) Experimental Station. R. C. Palmer,
superintendent of the station, reports on work at the Ditton Laboratory in
England. He says in part: "It is emphasized that successful gas storage
involves control of temperature as well as control of gas concentration.
Most of the gas storages in commercial operation are owned and operated by
growers. In several cases most houses formerly used for the drying of hops
have been converted to gas stores by the installation of refrigeration and
gas concentration recorders. The chambers are rendered gas tight by coating
the inside walls with vaseline. They are then filled with fruit, leaving
comparatively small air spaces, and closed up. The normal respiration of
the fruit raises the carbon dioxide content of the air in the storage room.
By proper manipulation of ventilators the carbon dioxide content of the air
is prevented from rising too high. Maximum storage life of Bramley's is
procured by maintaining a temperature of 40 degrees F., a carbon dioxide
concentration of 10 percent and an oxygen concentration of about 10 percent.
The fact that gas storage of fruit involves very little additional expense
above that required in ordinary cold storage installations is a strong
point in its favor. The results procured at the Ditton Laboratory show
clearly, however, that careful experiments are necessary to determine the
proper temperature and gas concentration for each variety".

German The effects of Germany's new export scheme of granting
Export liberal subsidies to manufacturers engaged in export trade
Subsidy became apparent during the first month of its operation, when
 exports of all commodities increased 41,000,000 marks over
the preceding month and 37,000,000 marks over July last year, the Depart-
ment of Commerce reports. The new plan was put into operation on July 1
of this year and provides for subsidies to exporters in sufficient amount
to enable them to lower export quotations to levels competitive with foreign
countries. Money for the subsidy is obtained from a tax ranging from 1 to
7 percent on all goods produced for domestic consumption. (Press.)

Avian "The question of human infection by the avian tubercle
Tuberculosis bacillus has come up many times and a considerable amount of
 material has been written concerning it," says an editorial
in the American Journal of Public Health (September). "A few reports of
such infection seem to be authentic. The majority of them appear to be open
to question. The many ways in which man is exposed to the avian tubercle
bacillus and the very few cases, even doubtful ones, which have been reported,
indicate that if the avian bacillus can infect man the actual occurrence is
rare. The avian type of the bacillus has been found in eggs by a number of
responsible workers. Limmer, 1931, held that as high as 3 percent of market
eggs and 10 percent of eggs from tuberculous fowls contained avian bacillus,
but an investigation by Lichtenstein in 1932 showed that only 0.38 percent
of eggs in stores and dairies in Leipzig gave positive results. Against
these reports are many in which eggs were found to be free from this infec-
tion... Such cases as seem authentic indicate that the avian bacillus in

man produces a low grade infection, but there are few reports of autopsies, and from a rather extensive study of the literature one is justified in doubting the correctness of a number of the reported cases and in speaking very cautiously about avian infection in human beings."

Truck Crop Irrigation

F. A. Secrett, in an article in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (London) for July, discusses irrigation of vegetables by spraying (not by flooding). "A solutionizing plant has been designed," he says, "to add minute quantities of soluble chemicals at any desired rate from 1 in 3,000 to 1 in 10,000 parts. The main feature of this system is that it is self-regulating, that is, once it has been adjusted to give, say, 1 in 3,000 parts any variation in the amount of chemical drawn up from the storage tank...It consists of a solution tank in which a certain quantity of fertilizer or other chemical is put and then filled with water. From a Venturi tube fixed in the delivery pipe from the pump the connection is run to the bottom of this tank, which forcing the water through the bed of the chemical returns a small quantity into the delivery pipe. At the present time an engineering firm is experimenting with a solutionizer that can be fitted at the commencement of the spraying lines. This will be a great advantage as control plots are essential and it is very difficult to obtain definite data with our present system...It is my belief, however, that during very hot weather when plants are suffering from nitrogen shortage, and in all probability oxygen shortage in the soil, they can be stimulated by water that has been aerated and solutionized given in the form of a heavy mist..."

Snow Survey

A snow survey, now being started in Colorado, Wyoming and other western states, is expected to improve materially present methods of estimating available water for irrigation from the winter snows, says a press report in the Stock Yards Daily Journal (September 2). The snow surveys are a result of congressional appropriations of approximately \$15,000. The work is being supervised by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. More accurate forecasts of probable water run-off in spring and summer from snows high up in the Colorado Rockies will aid farmers in irrigated regions in planning their planting and cropping programs.

Town-Country Communities

"A gradual overlapping of town and country interests is forming an enlarged rural or town-country community," says J. H. Kolb, head of the department of rural sociology, University of Wisconsin, in the September 4 issue of the University Press Bulletin. "C. J. Galpin, in his now truly famous study of Walworth County, Wisconsin, made in 1913-14, foresaw this trend. It has become more generally evident since that time. The increased proportions of farmer members in town or village schools, churches, social and fraternal organizations imply it. The larger number of joint enterprises of town and country people indicate it. The freer mingling of the villager and the farmer in social and business activity shows it...Farmers and villagers are actually working together in the larger community. Their children are in the same high schools but the legal and institutional arrangements lag far behind the social practice. It would seem that an organic relationship must be worked out between the elementary school and community high school..."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 11--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.00; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.80-12.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.90-12.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.70-11.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.75-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 127-129; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 123-125; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $81\frac{1}{4}$ - $89\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $85\frac{1}{4}$ - $107\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $110\frac{1}{4}$ -114; Chi. $111\frac{3}{4}$ - $113\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 109; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 98; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 73; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 43 $\frac{5}{8}$ -45 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $83\frac{1}{2}$ - $84\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 86; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $82\frac{3}{4}$ - $83\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 82-83 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $26\frac{1}{4}$ - $26\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $28\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $29\frac{3}{4}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 55-62; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $154\frac{1}{2}$ - $159\frac{1}{2}$.

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Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 10.58 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.97 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.49 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 10.46 cents.

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Section 1

September 13, 1935

FOREIGN TRADE POLICIES

The United States will abandon traditional foreign trade policies October 15 for a double-tariff schedule intended to withhold concessions from nations which discriminate against American goods. Notification has been given the German Embassy, it was learned yesterday, that German goods will be charged duty at the highest prevailing rates when the unconditional trade treaty expires next month. Minimum tariffs will be assessed, as heretofore, on goods from other nations which continue to grant United States exports equality of treatment with foreign competitors. (A.P.)

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY

Clarence K. Streit, in a Geneva wireless to the New York Times, says: "The League of Nations issued Wednesday its fourth annual World Economic Survey, expressing in it more hope for recovery than at any time since the depression began and also the belief that 'the key to the situation probably lies in the United States'. The book finds possibilities of credit expansion, particularly in the event that stabilization reached a point where it is necessary to take steps to prevent the development of a dangerous boom. It says: 'It would be idle to pretend that there is evidence of increasing economic activity over a wide area sufficient to indicate the final passing of the depression.'..."

N.Y. STATE CONSERVATION

New York Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne appealed for closer cooperation between lovers of wild life and forestry experts in his address last night before the American Forestry Association at Lake Placid, in conjunction with the state's three-day celebration of fifty years of conservation. "Reforestation is going to continue to be practiced on an increasing scale, regardless of whether the timber crop fifty years hence is going to be a drug on the market or worth its weight in gold," he said.

FEDERAL RESERVE BALANCES

By recording the largest jump in several years, \$160,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board reported that member bank reserve balances reached the unprecedented height of \$5,388,000,000 during the week ended September 11, making the greatest weekly increase in several years--\$160,000,000. This total, the board estimated, was \$2,828,000,000 in excess of legal requirements, which likewise marked the new high for this portfolio. (A.P.)

Dangers of The September 7 issue of the Journal of the American Dinitrophenol Medical Association contains four articles reporting cases of cataract following the use of dinitrophenol. Also, an editorial says: "Repeatedly and emphatically the Journal has published statements relative to extraordinary hazards involved in the sudden reduction of weight, occasionally described as banting, slimming, thinning, slenderization and in other ways. From the time when dinitrophenol was first proposed as a product with specific favorable attributes for this purpose, the Journal warned against its uncontrolled use...The Food and Drug Administration points out that dinitrophenol now forms the basis of a half dozen or more 'patent medicines'...W. G. Campbell, Chief of the Administration, says: '...All the so-called reducing preparations on the market... are unwarranted impositions upon the public, which cannot evaluate claims made for them and cannot readily appreciate the harm that may result from careless use of the products'. His pronouncement is well warranted by the evidence available. For the benefit of the American people, it should be widely circulated through every means of dissemination of information to the public."

Farm Sales Sales of farms by the Federal land banks this year up Increase to August 1 showed a 97 percent increase compared with the corresponding period last year, says Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. The banks sold 4,133 farms from January 1 to August 1, 1935, compared to 2,093 in the corresponding period in 1934. While increases in the number of sales were reported from all except one district in the country, the heaviest demand for farms was in the eastern Cotton Belt, the Northwest and northern Pacific States. (FCA, No. 7-65.)

School "Progress is being made by several states toward cutting down the number of school districts, long urged as a Districts constructive educational economy," says the September Survey. "In Ohio the Traxler-Kiefer act passed by the 1935 legislature provides machinery for reconstructing the rural school system and delimiting inefficient districts. Almost half of Ohio's 2,000 school districts are held too small to operate a satisfactory elementary school and more than three-fourths do not have enough residents to maintain a standard highschool... The movement to reorganize and consolidate school districts in Pennsylvania has the backing of the Citizens Conference called by the Governor last fall. It is estimated that consolidation of Pennsylvania's third and fourth class districts would increase their educational efficiency while cutting more than \$3,000,000 from the annual school bill. Simeon Leland, state tax commissioner in Illinois, recommends the creation of a school equalization or development fund from which aid would be given school districts in a way to encourage consolidation and reorganization into proper modern school units. Illinois has more than 12,000 school districts."

4-H Conservation "Past generations ruthlessly dissipated the apparent everlasting abundance of natural resources, leaving to this generation a legacy of denuded forest areas, polluted public waters, a marked decline in wild life population with complete extermination of certain species, depleted soil fertility and seriously eroded agricultural lands in

parts of Minnesota," says an editorial in the Minnesota Conservationist (August). "We have some hopes that a firm conservation foundation will be established upon which a permanent conservation structure can be erected in the immediate future....A new force has appeared in the conservation picture in Minnesota which makes these hopes much more tangible...Last year a constructive conservation program was included in the regular 4-H club work in this state. It is estimated that 25,000 farm boys and farm girls took up conservation of wild life along with other 4-H club projects. This is of inestimable value to conservation in Minnesota..."

Grassland Development Country Life (London) for August 31 says editorially: "...A broad question of farming practice, at a time when the decline in the area under the plough has been definitely arrested, is that of the development of grassland and the use of grass as an integral part of a revised rotation. Last spring Roland Dudley, speaking primarily as a grower of cereals, told the Farmers' Club that he thought the rotation which he and his fellow workers would ultimately come to adopt would be 'grass, cereals, cereals, grass'...The figures with regard to grazings and grass crops shown in the Agricultural Returns do not, it is true, appear very significant; largely because, perhaps, figures of yield and area tell a very small part of the tale. There can be no doubt, however, that with the stimulus of improved plant breeding and the judicious and intelligent use of fertilizers, coarse and useless herbage is being gradually replaced in many parts of England by richer and more nutritious grasses, while elsewhere grass crops are being made to provide, in some part, the fertility necessary for a cereal rotation. Professor Stapledon's scheme of things under which the clover root usurps the old function of the turnip may not yet have arrived, but it would seem to be well on the way."

U.S. Examination The Civil Service Commission announces an unassembled examination for senior safety engineer, \$4,600, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, applications to be on file by September 30.

C. F. Marbut "Dr. C. F. Marbut, whose death occurred in Harbin, China, was generally recognized both at home and abroad as one of the greatest authorities on soils," says an editorial in the Kansas City Star (September 4). "...Although frail in body, Dr. Marbut was endowed with the energy and ambition which permitted him to accomplish a vast amount of work. His kindly disposition and spirit of helpfulness to others accounted for a wide acquaintance and many friendships outside of his chosen field. His attainments were recognized by receipt of the Cullum Geographical medal in 1930 for special distinction in the field of exploration and geographical research. He had received honorary degrees from the University of Missouri and Rutgers University, also special recognition from science societies of several foreign countries."

Manchurian Cotton An organization of Manchurian cotton producers and brokers has drawn up a plan calling for the annual production of approximately 100,000 tons of raw cotton at the end of ten years. It is estimated that an area of 750,000 acres will be required. The organization, known as the Manchukuo Cotton Company, has a capital of 2,000,000 yen (\$600,000) and will act as a clearing house for growers. (N.Y. Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 12--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.75; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.50. Hogs 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.35-12.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-11.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.30. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-9.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.65-9.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $125\frac{1}{2}$ - $129\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $121\frac{1}{2}$ - $123\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 80-88; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 84-106; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $109\frac{1}{4}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $112\frac{3}{4}$ -114; Portland, $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 98; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $72\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 42 $\frac{5}{8}$ -44 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $82\frac{1}{2}$ - $84\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $85\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81- $83\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 81- $83\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $25\frac{3}{4}$ - $26\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 28- $30\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 30- $31\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 29-30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-64; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $154\frac{1}{4}$ - $160\frac{1}{4}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin Cobblers 90¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Round type cabbage \$13-\$15 bulk per ton in New York City; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$13 in Chicago; \$8 f.o.b. Racine. New York Yellow onions ranged 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 87¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1.75-\$2.75 per stave barrel in the East; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in midwestern cities. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples sold at 85¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wealthys 50¢-75¢ and Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Wealthys 65¢-75¢ in Chicago; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 10.51 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.92 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 10.43 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 12.37 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 26 cents; 90 Score, $25\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17- $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29- $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $28\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 27- $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 64

Section 1

September 14, 1935

METEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE

A Warsaw (Poland) wireless to the New York Times says organization of an official international meteorological office--a world weather bureau--to coordinate the meteorological services of various countries with a view of improving and prolonging the range of weather forecasts was one of the main topics of discussion of the international conference of the directors of meteorological services of more than 30 countries, held in Warsaw this week. A special subcommittee will study the relations between weather and crops and the possibility of making the weather service more directly helpful to agriculture.

COLOMBIAN TARIFF PACT

The State Department announced yesterday conclusion of an unconditional most-favored-nation trade agreement with Colombia--the fourth reciprocal tariff pact to be written. Details were withheld until the accord could be published simultaneously in Bogota and Washington, but it was understood to be similar to the recently concluded Brazilian trade agreement. Coffee, now on the free list, is understood to be the chief item involved. (A.P.)

SOCIAL SECURITY

The new social security board yesterday called upon the 35 states with old age pension laws to file their administrative plans for approval if they expect Federal aid. Between now and January 1, the board must make up its budget for the first quarter of the 1936 calendar year and file with the Treasury a request for funds. Board officials said they expected to receive an appropriation soon after Congress meets. (A.P.)

CANADIAN WHEAT

Rust damage to the wheat crop has been unsettling to trade in Canada, according to the weekly survey of foreign business conditions issued yesterday by the Department of Commerce on the basis of reports received from its representatives abroad. Wheat yields in Manitoba and certain sections of Saskatchewan have been reduced seriously, the report said. Estimates of the harvest, it added, are especially hazardous in view of the spotty situation, but a commercial crop of not more than 300,000,000 bushels is now regarded as probable, with much low-grade grain. (Press.)

Texas "A meeting recently held in Temple, Texas, and attended
Cotton by farmers of 24 cotton counties," reports Dale Miller in
the Texas Weekly (August 31),"considered 'the inauguration
of a one-variety cotton bloc so vast that it would extend over the fertile
blacklands of Texas from the Red River to Corpus Christi'. Evidently the
prospects appeared encouraging, for it was decided unanimously to undertake
the far-reaching program..."

Reconstruction Parakunnel J. Thomas, University of Madras (India),
in India writing in the Economic Journal (London) for September on
"India in the World Depression", says in part: "In future,
two principal aims, in my opinion, must be held before India in her pro-
gram of reconstruction. First, the safeguarding of her foreign trade, and
secondly, the increase of the standard of living at home. Although only a
small part of India's production enters into her external trade, that part
is essential for her financial stability...The Ottawa agreement and the
Indo-Japanese agreement have been in the right direction...A rise in India's
standard of living should be the central objective of our economic policy...
It is often thought that a rapid industrialization will remedy India's
economic ills, but one cannot see how it could, seeing that hardly a million
additional labourers can be employed in Indian industries even if most of
the goods today imported are manufactured at home. The central problem of
India is to increase the income of her masses, who are mostly agriculturists.
For this purpose agriculture must be made more profitable, and suitable sub-
sidiary industries must be provided in every locality, so that the agricul-
turer may be enabled to supplement his income by using to capital advan-
tage the abundant free time which he is now idling away. In this light the
recent grant for rural development is one of the greatest things done by
the government of India for many years."

Carotene Modern Medicine (September) reviews an article,
for Children "Carotene in Prophylactic Pediatrics" in Archives of Pedia-
trics (June). It says: "At the Infant Home and Day Nursery
of the Daughters of Zion, in Chicago, Pediatrician Arthur S. Sandler tested
the propositions (1) that nature placed carotene, primary vitamin A, in the
tissues for a primary purpose and (2) that the modern diet often defeats
nature on this infection-resisting point. He concluded...that carotene is
'of distinct value' in prophylactic pediatrics and its use 'fully justified',
especially in malnourished, underweight, infection-susceptible children.
With the 53 children under experiment, including 27 controls, Sandler found
that daily doses of carotene in oil increased the resistance of the less-
resistant groups, particularly to upper-respiratory infections, possibly to
infections in general; exerted a 'noticeably beneficial effect' on general
nutrition and growth; and increased blood hemoglobin at the very time of
the year (winter months) when it is most likely to decline..."

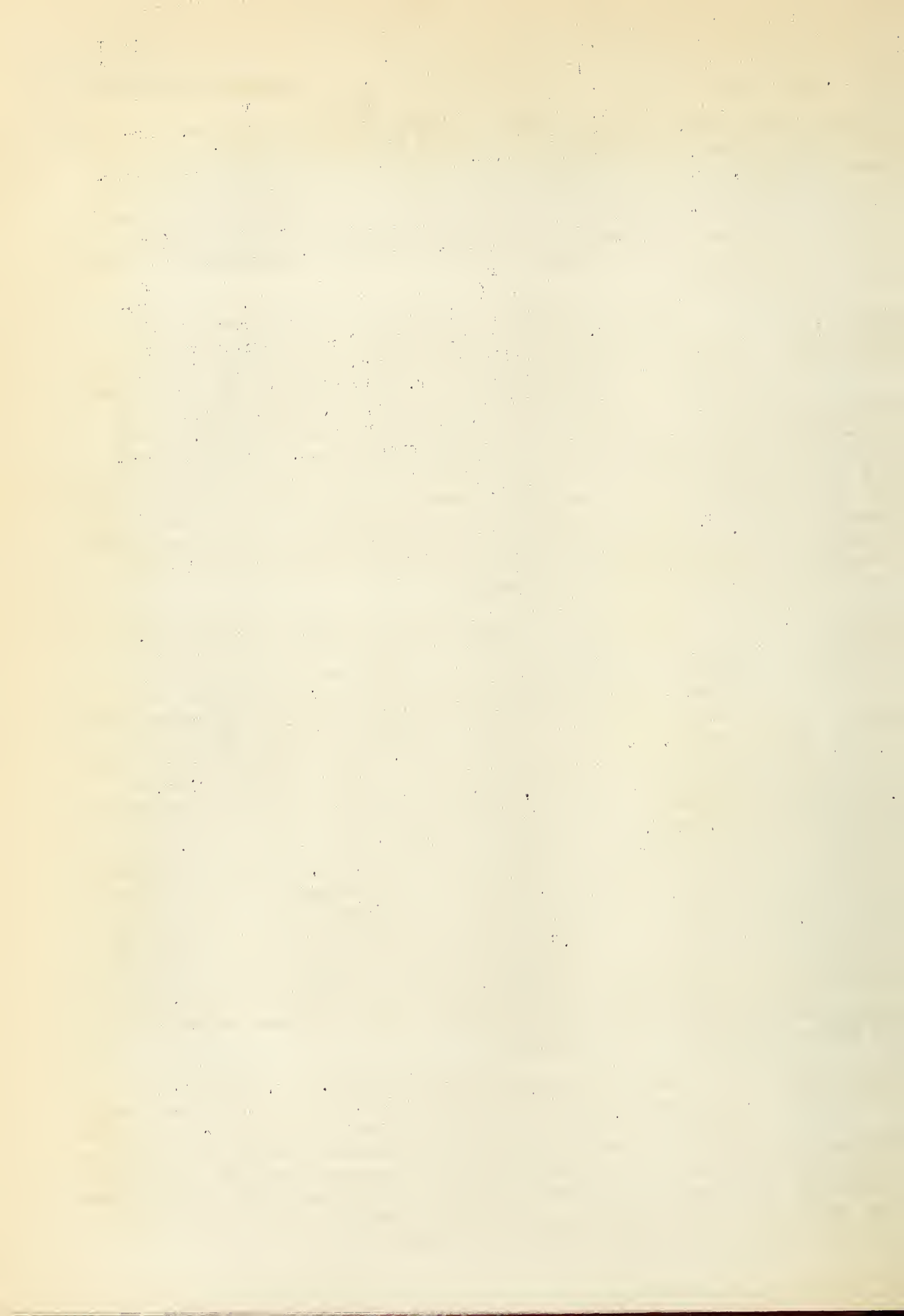
Argentine Trade Facing strenuous competition in Argentina, richest of
South American markets, Uncle Sam is holding his own against
the Japanese business threat and a general European trade drive, says a
Buenos Aires report by the Associated Press. As Argentina increased its

purchases from abroad in step with its gradual economic improvement, United States sales rose to 76 million pesos (about \$22,000,000) for the 1935 half year, in comparison with 67 million pesos (\$19,000,000) for the first half of 1934. While the United States, Great Britain and Japan were improving their trade position, Germany, Italy and France were falling behind. Argentina maintained her usual favorable foreign trade balance by virtue of increased exports, even though imports in general increased by the equivalent of \$14,000,000.

British Wheat Act Payments "Final calculations made by the Wheat Commission (in England) show that the average market price that farmers made of the 1934 wheat crop was 22 shillings, 1 pence per quarter," says The Field (London) for August 31. "The Commission is adding 17 shillings, 1 pence, which makes a total price of 39 shillings, 2 pence per quarter. The standard price for home-grown wheat of millable quality was set at 45 shillings per quarter by the wheat act, but the maximum quantity was exceeded last year. Six million quarters is the total fixed by the act, and sales amounted to 8,000,000 quarters, so growers receive deficiency payments at three-quarters the full rate. This year's crop is not likely to reach such bumper proportions, and wheat growers can look forward to the 1935 price being made up more nearly to the standard price of 45 shillings a quarter."

Texas Timber Resources "Advocates of a paper-making industry for East Texas have now a basis in facts, determined in a comprehensive Federal forest survey of the timber resources of 17 Southeast Texas counties, comprising the first unit of a still larger survey," says the Semi-Weekly Farm News (Dallas) for August 20. "Those who may have had doubts as to the importance of East Texas timber stands from the viewpoint of making newsprint or other paper no longer need to hesitate. What the Federal Forest Service has done for half a dozen other Southern States now has been launched in our own state to determine, as accurately as possible, the extent of pulpwood upon which wood-using industries can be founded. A total of some 58,000,000 cords of pulpwood of various species, of which our three native pines (shortleaf, loblolly, and longleaf) comprise 45,000,000 cords, is a surprisingly excellent showing... Texas owes thanks to the Southern Forest survey staff, which under the direction of Capt. I. F. Eldredge has prepared the report on pulpwood stands in the great area surveyed, embracing nearly 10,000,000 acres. A second survey of the region reaching from the completed survey to the Red River should soon give East Texas additional data destined to draw paper-making and other industries to that region. These two areas comprise one of the nation's finest pine forests."

California Parasites Heavy losses this year among cattle and sheep in certain sections of California, believed at first to have been due in some manner to the fact that the animals fed on Ladino clover, are believed to have been effectively checked through investigations by Dr. Roy H. Mills of the State Department of Agriculture. Dr. Mills has shown that the cause of the deaths was animal parasites, such as lung worms and gastro-intestinal nematodes. The clover itself has been given a clean bill of health. (California Cultivator, August 31.)



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Vol. LVIII, No. 65

Section 1

September 16, 1935

CANADIAN FARM MACHINERY

Reduction of the Canadian prices of farm machinery, tractors and cheap automobiles to the level prevailing in the United States was promised the Canadian farmer by Prime Minister Bennett in a broadcast at Toronto last night. Prices of such machinery were factors in the farmers' costs of production, he said, and they must be level with those "in the country from which we normally import--the United States". The reduction would be brought about, not by a lower tariff but by another form of government intervention, Mr. Bennett said. He did not explain just what this would be. (New York Times.)

PACIFIC RAILROAD SHIPMENTS

Railroad men who have not worked since 1929 are being employed on the three transcontinental lines through Spokane, says an Associated Press report. A rush of grain shipments, with timber products, early fruit and sheep, is taxing rail facilities. Grain movement over the Union Pacific there in August was 60 percent above a year ago, T. J. Dowd, district freight and passenger agent, reported.

BUSINESS CENSUS

Two census projects which will employ 35,000 persons, 90 percent of whom will come from relief rolls, and which will cost the Government about \$10,000,000, will get under way today, Secretary Roper announced yesterday. The larger of the two projects is a business census, which will be directed from Philadelphia. The other is an enumeration of persons who may be eligible for old age pensions. It will be directed from St. Louis. (Press.)

AYRES ON BUSINESS

The American love for comfort and luxury received a large share of the credit yesterday as Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland economist, commented on the 1935 improvement in business conditions. "Recovery," he said, "has made sufficient progress during the past three years to carry the volume of industrial production half way back toward normal." (A.P.)

FLORIDA CANAL

On a thinly wooded spot of sandy wasteland seven miles south of Ocala, Florida, a crew of 100 men labored with axe and shovel yesterday breaking the first ground on construction of the Florida Canal. (A.P.)

"Rainmaker" Tomato growers of Utah and cannery officials are watch-
Combats ing the first "rainmaker" experiments in Twin Falls, where
Beet Pest the Amalgamated Sugar Company of Idaho is fighting the white
fly pest of sugar beets. The spray outfit is especially de-
signed to provide artificial rainfall on experimental plots of sugar beets,
according to R. H. Tallman, Idaho manager of the company. The "rain machine"
consists of 16 revolving sprays, which draw water from irrigation ditches
and drench plants over a radius of 50 to 640 feet. As white fly causes
little damage to wet plants, sugar beets in an 8-acre test are expected
to show better production than beets in an adjoining 8-acre plot irrigated
by ordinary methods. Tomato growers plan similar experiments to end the
tomato blight, noticeably due to dry weather of late. The State Board of
Agriculture is also studying other afflictions of tomatoes, with \$20,000
appropriated by the board for tomato study. Regulations on importation
of tomatoes to control the tomato worm are also being discussed. (Food
Field Reporter, September 9.)

Economic The Economic Journal (of the Royal Economic Society
Articles of Great Britain), a quarterly, contains in the September
issue the following: An Early Draft of Part of 'The Wealth
of Nations', by Prof. W. R. Scott; Britain's Oversea Investments in 1933
and 1934, by Sir R. Kindersley; Wages and Interest: The Dynamic Problem,
by J. R. Hicks; India in the World Depression, by Prof. P. J. Thomas;
Income Tax and 'Double Taxation', by C. W. Guillebaud; The Demand Curve
for Beef in Great Britain, by J.R.H. Shaul; Competition and the Number of
Retail Shops, 1901-1931, by P. Ford.

Paper Fabrics "Production of yarns and fabrics from paper in Germany
in Germany which developed during the war has made striking progress
in the post-war period, according to a report from the Ameri-
can Consulate-General, made public by the Commerce Department," says an
editorial in Paper Trade Journal (September 5). "...The latest German
process produces paper yarn not from paper but from the pulp in the paper
machine. This kind of yarn is known as 'Zellulongarn'...The pulp for paper
yarn is unsized and therefore soft and pliable...Despite the complete ab-
sence of size, 'Zellulongarn' is very strong. It may be impregnated with
paraffin or some other suitable material which is said to facilitate the
further handling of the yarn..."

Zinc for "Twenty years ago it was discovered that zinc was an
Plants essential plant food for the normal development of corn under
certain conditions," says Better Fruit (September), "but
this information practically laid dormant until recently, when the experi-
ment stations of California, Kentucky and Oregon showed the importance of
this element in increasing yields of crops under certain conditions. Re-
cently the experiment stations of California and Florida showed conclusively
that zinc salts are effective in correcting disease-like troubles such as
little leaf, mottle leaf, witches broom, rosette of apples, pears, citrus,
grapes and almond and the so-called bronzing of tung oil trees. This dis-
covery of the necessity of zinc has been made use of extensively in Califor-
nia but is still practically undeveloped in the Pacific Northwest..."

Nutritional Problems in the South Jessie B. Brodie, George Peabody College for Teachers, is author of "Opportunities for Nutritional Research in the South" in the Journal of the American Dietetic Association (September). She says in conclusion: "The tremendous toll that pellagra takes in the South makes it a vital problem. We know that lack of vitamin B₂ or G plays some part in its causation, but not all the factors concerned in the production of pellagra are known. A vast amount of research work needs to be done. A few pellagra surveys have been made, principally in South Carolina, but these should be duplicated in those states where the disease is endemic and steps taken to combat it more effectively. We already know the good effects of a diet optimum in all respects, on the deficiency diseases such as beriberi, scurvy and pellagra, but in Tennessee where tuberculosis is very prevalent a similar study might well be made on the diet of the people, to determine just what role diet plays in its incidence and if certain deficient diets predispose to this disease. There are also other diseases where this procedure might be applied. We know that tuberculosis occurs in a large number of scorbutic individuals. Does vitamin C play an important role in the incidence of this disease? Yeast has been reported helpful by some investigators in some cases of tuberculosis but the results of other workers conflict with these. Research should be carried out in the counties or states in which tuberculosis is most prevalent, to determine just what effect, if any, diet plays in the incidence of this disease. These are only a few of the problems which we, in the South, have the opportunity to investigate. These suggestions have been given in the hope that they may be of some use in stimulating further research along these lines."

Genetics of Size and Form "The problems of size and form inheritance are more difficult than many other problems in genetics, partly because the character units cannot usually be directly observed," says Nature (London) for August 31. "They are often represented by multiple factors in the germ plasm and they are also obscured by fluctuations. Messrs. Sinnott and Dunn (Biol. Reviews, 10, No. 2) have summarized our knowledge of the effects of genes on the development of size and form in plants and animals. Their summary is particularly useful because they emphasize the developmental and physiological aspects of size inheritance, although making it clear that fixed genetic differences are involved. They point out that some dwarf types both in plants and animals are due to single factors, while many other size differences are due to several multiple factors. The differences may be in cell size, as in some of the polyploid and trisomic forms, or in cell number, or to both acting together. Size genes may depend upon general developmental differences controlled by particular metabolic rates..."

Russian Land Ownership "The outright ownership of land 'forever' has been the dream of Russian peasants for centuries," says Walter Duranty in a Moscow report to the New York Times. "It is now being realized under the Soviet... Recently the Kremlin found a compromise between the Socialist principle of state ownership and the peasants' desire for absolute possession. What was denied to the individualist farmer could be allowed to the collective farm. Thus collectives are now receiving 'grants in perpetuity' of their land... The land can neither be sold nor mortgaged..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 13--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.75; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.35-12.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-11-25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.65-9.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 128-130; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 124-126; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. ~~82 3/8~~ 90 3/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 86 3/8-108 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109-113; Chi. 113-115; St.Louis 110-114; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 98 1/2-100; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 73 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 43 5/8-45 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 83 1/2-85 1/2; St. Louis 85 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81-83; St. Louis 85; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 81-83; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 1/8-26 5/8; K.C. 28-30 1/2; Chi. 28 3/4-30 1/2; St. Louis 30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-64; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 154 1/2-160 1/2.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$0.75-\$1.25 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 82 1/2-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 72 1/2¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Massachusetts stock 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Midwestern Yellows 80¢-\$1 in consuming centers. New York Domestic Round type cabbage brought \$14 bulk per ton in New York City; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$12 in Chicago; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Racine. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes closed at \$1.50-\$2.75 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. East Shore points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples 75¢-\$1; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-85¢ and Wealthys 60¢-75¢ per bushel basket in New York City; Wealthys 60¢-65¢ and McIntosh 60¢-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets declined 2 points to 10.49 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.86 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.42 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.36 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 26 cents; 90 Score, 25 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17-17 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 16 1/4-16 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 16 3/4-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-34 cents; Standards, 28 1/2-29 cents; Firsts, 27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 66

Section 1

September 17, 1935

U.S.-GERMAN TRADE PACT Withdrawal from Germany of all trade favors under the reciprocal tariff program was ordered yesterday by President Roosevelt. The order is effective October 15. The President's action was based on advice of the State Department that the most-favored-nation treatment clause of the commercial treaty between this country and Germany would expire on that date. Germany, a year ago, notified the United States that she would terminate the treaty next month. (Press.)

NATIONAL YOUTH PROGRAM A five-year program of studying the social needs of 10,000,000 young people in America was launched yesterday at an organization meeting of the Youth Commission of the American Council on Education. With a preliminary budget of \$800,000, donatedⁱⁿ directly by the Rockefeller Institute, the commission immediately offered to cooperate with the National Youth Administration organized recently as a Federal relief project with a budget of \$50,000,000. (Press.)

CURRENCY INFLATION Serious currency inflation as a result of the heavy government deficits is unlikely in this country at present, according to Yoneo Arai, economist, in the Annalist. The author bases his conclusions on the experiences of European countries, especially France and the United Kingdom, in the matter of government deficits and indebtedness and their relation to the national income. (Washington Post.)

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS A total of \$759,000,000 of called Fourth 4 1/4 Liberty Loan bonds, of which there was \$1,250,000,000 outstanding, has been refunded during the first two weeks of the Treasury's conversion operation, Acting Secretary Coolidge announced yesterday. (New York Times.)

PERSONNEL COURSES The Department of Agriculture Graduate School, in cooperation with the School of Public Affairs, American University, will offer two courses, Public Personnel Management and Technique of Supervision, beginning the week of September 23. Persons may enroll with the Director of the Department Graduate School, 2090 South Building, or the Director of the School of Public Affairs, 1901 F Street NW.

Harvest "Not so much has been heard lately of the wonders of Mechanization combine harvesters and the advantages of mechanized corn growing," says The Field (London) for August 31. "The economics available to the larger scale corn grower are unquestioned...But the combine harvester does not make the headway in England that might be expected. One of the reasons no doubt is that the weather has been extraordinarily kind during harvest time for three years. When every farmer can get in his corn without damage by rain the combine loses its finest advertisement. With the drying equipment that is now a recognized part of the combine, grain crops, once they are ripe, can be cut, threshed and dried almost immediately after a shower of rain. The corn is left to stand until it is ripe and then it is dealt with in one operation. The final period of ripening in the stook, the most risky period in broken weather, is eliminated..."

County "Eaton County, Michigan, is the first good agricultural Game county in the United States to be surveyed for natural Survey adaptation for the production of game birds, animals and fish--crops of which there is a shortage rather than a surplus," says Michigan Farmer (August 31). "The survey will be on lands now used for field crop production. When the survey is completed steps will be taken to find out how to improve the hunting and fishing and how to make these improved recreational values more profitable to the owners of the lands. Ways of increasing the income from the ownership of farm woodlots will also be suggested. The survey will be made by picked CCC men who will be supervised by the State Conservation Department and the M.S.C. forestry section."

Nutrition Lafayette B. Mendel, author of "Fields of Research in Research Nutrition," in the Journal of Home Economics (September), says: "...Has not the time arrived for a more vigorous attack upon our almost abysmal ignorance regarding many dietary constituents not usually taken into account in any evaluation of diet? The conventional foods of man include increasing quantities of fruits and leaves, tubers, roots and other vegetables; yet this is the group of highly valued dietary components that is least well understood. The recent discovery of ascorbic acid and vitamin A precursors in varieties of Hungarian paprika and American pimentos is an illustration of what awaits the investigator. Leaves and fruits abound in organic acids that are ingested without any concern as to their possible physiological significance. Several investigators have already initiated a detailed examination of the fate of citric acid, malic acid and tartaric acids in the living organism. These are only beginnings; there remains an appalling list of substances that we eat so often and understand so little. In this connection some mention should be made of food allergy. Students of the subject have ventured the statement that several millions of persons in the United States are hypersusceptible to certain foods. Aside from the unsolved scientific problems in relation to the biological mechanism of allergic reactions, there are issues of immediate serious importance in practical dietetics..."

Storedoor Service A unified plan for establishing rail freight pickup and delivery service on a nation-wide basis was debated at a recent meeting of the traffic advisory committee of the Association of American Railroads. Inaugurated by the Pennsylvania, Erie and several other roads in December 1933, storedoor service has expanded as individual roads have seen its advantages in capturing less-than-carload freight from the trucks. However, no action on establishment of a universal service is likely until the ICC has set up regulation of truck rates and services. Western roads have been pushing their own plan for door-to-door service but are likewise waiting on ICC regulations governing truck operation. Pennsylvania supplemented door-to-door delivery, which now accounts for 25 percent of its less-than-carload traffic, with a C.O.D. service September 1. It is advertised to medium and small business establishments as a means of extending their sales area without taking credit risks. Charges are moderate and the service is available at 2,000 pounds on the Pennsylvania system where storedoor delivery is made and at many points on affiliated lines. (Business Week, September 14.)

Southern R.R. Lumber Rates Announcement has been made by C. A. New, secretary-manager of the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, that the southwestern railroads have agreed to reduce by approximately 15 percent their rates to Central Freight Association territory on lumber and articles taking the same rate. The rate reduction will be made to meet the competition of West Coast woods, rates on which to the same territory were reduced effective August 14. (American Lumberman, September 14.)

Huskless Oat "According to press reports, a huskless oat is the latest in cereal styles," reports the manager of the European branch of the Northwestern Miller, in the September 11 issue. "A short time ago perennial wheat was in the limelight. Research work on this new species of oats has been proceeding for 19 years, and the experimental crop grown this year at Dorking, in Norfolkshire (England), is expected to give very good results. On medium soil it has been found possible to procure a yield of 80 bushels to the acre. Another advantage of this new species of oats is that only 45 pounds of seed per acre are required instead of the customary 168 pounds."

"New Hampshire" Poultry "The members of the American Poultry Association have ruled to admit the New Hampshire Reds to the American Standard of Perfection," says New England Homestead (September 14). "The breed will henceforth be known as New Hampshires. This term was adopted for the breed by mutual agreement to avoid possibility of confusion with any other breed. The standard adopted is substantially that drawn up by the committee on standardization of the New Hampshire Red Club of America."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 16 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.90; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 5.50-6.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.90-12.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-11.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.75-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 129 1/4-131 1/4; No.2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 125 1/4-127 1/4; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 86 5/8-94 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 95 1/2-114 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 110 1/4-114 1/2; Chi. 114-116 1/4; St. Louis 111 1/2; 2 S.F.Wr. St. Louis 101; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 75; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 44 1/2-46; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 83 1/2-84; St. Louis 86 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 82 1/2-84 1/2; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 82 1/2-84 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 7/8-27 3/8; K.C. 30 1/2; Chi. 28-30 1/2; St. Louis 30 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-74; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-63; No. 2 Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 161 1/2-168 1/2.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Wisconsin sacked stock 90¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1 in Pittsburgh. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1.50-\$2.35 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 65¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in midwestern cities. New York Round Type cabbage brought \$14-\$15 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$14-\$16 in St. Louis; \$8 f.o.b. Racine. New York, U.S.No.1, 2½ inch minimum McIntosh apples brought 75¢-90¢; Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-85¢ and Wealthys 60¢-75¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 10.35 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.92 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 10.28 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.26 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25½ cents; 91 Score, 25 cents; 90 Score, 24½ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 to 17½ cents; S. Daisies, 16½-16½ cents; Y. Americas, 16½-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-34 cents; Standards, 28½-29 cents; Firsts, 27-27½ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices Basis Ordinary Protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVIII, No. 67

Section 1

September 18, 1935

ARGENTINE

WHEAT

A Buenos Aires report to the New York Times says the Argentine grain market is experiencing the wildest outburst of speculation since the eve of the World War. Wheat rose 3 cents a bushel yesterday to the maximum quotation of 9.35 pesos a quintal, equivalent to 84 cents a bushel in United States funds. This is a rise of 10 cents a bushel since Saturday and of 20 cents since September 1. Although the speculative wave is attributed to the war scare, it is aggravated by reports that the Argentine crop will be so curtailed by drought that there will be very small exportable surpluses of both wheat and flaxseed.

INDUSTRIAL

RECOVERY

A sudden, large increase in building doubtless would do more toward complete industrial recovery than anything else conceivable, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company and internationally known economist, said yesterday in his monthly business review. Recovery is here in a large measure, Col. Ayres said, as manifested by the rapid and steady influx of automobile and refrigerator purchases and increased patronage of American amusement and entertainment enterprises. (A.P.)

FNGC HEAD

ON GRAIN

Intelligent control of grain imports, when imports are needed, and proper distribution of the total domestic supply, when surplus and deficient areas exist, were urged yesterday by C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Mr. Huff said that not a single bushel of subsidized grain should be allowed to enter the United States without the collection of a countervailing duty equal to the subsidy paid upon it by the foreign government "unless the importer arranges in advance for its distribution through the cooperative agency of domestic producers." (A.P.)

FROZEN EGG

MARKETS

A new market on the New York Produce Exchange for frozen eggs, to include a futures market for dealing in whole mixed frozen eggs only and a spot market for trading in whole mixed whites and also yolks, will open tomorrow, it was announced yesterday by Robert W. Capps, president. (Press.)

INCOME TAXES

Income tax collections above estimates and exceeding last year's figures were reported by the Treasury yesterday as it counted up results of another quarterly installment date. For the first 15 days of the month, including the 15th, when third-quarter installments fell due, the total was \$221,018,483, or some \$60,000,000 more than was collected in the same period of September 1934. (A.P.)

American
Forestry
Association

The September issue of American Forests is a special anniversary number, marking the completion, on September 10, of sixty years of the American Forestry Association.

Some of the articles are: The National Forests; The War Against Forest Fires; The Conservation of Wildlife; The Spread of Forest Education; The National Forests of the East; Forest Research; Forest Tree Diseases; Problems of Water; Conservation of the Soil.

Rail-Road
Trucks

A new rail-highway motor truck recently made a successful run from Akron to Cleveland over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad tracks, reports Scientific American (October).

The truck has combination wheels which carry special truck tires mounted beside steel flanged railway wheels. The truck is driven on the rails at any crossing. The rubber tires are then deflated, so that the truck settles down with its steel wheels on the tracks. The front wheels are locked when the truck is on the track and the driver has no steering to do.

Potash
Prices

"We agree with our good contemporary The Chemical Trade Journal (London) that potash should be the first of the basic chemical raw materials to move upwards in price upon anything like a substantial recovery," says an editorial in Chemical Industries (September). "That well informed publication estimates world production for the fertilizer year ending April 30, 1935, to have been about 2,000,000 metric tons, in terms of potassium oxide, an increase of 30 percent over the output of 1933. They credit the United States with third place in world trade with a production of 140,000 metric tons, following Germany with 1,250,000 and France with 350,000 metric tons. The much talked about disparity between farm crops and farm supplies is fast disappearing in potash and nitrogen, and never before was the farmer buying so cheaply these essential raw materials. What is as important, we are independent of foreign countries. Of the new potash producers, the Spaniards have plainly had the most influence upon world trade. Our own producers, far from seaboard and with no sulfate salts, are virtually out of the export field. For the present, at least, Russian production is absorbed domestically. The Spanish mines, however, are advantageously located geographically and being without a large home market naturally ship abroad..."

Kansas

'Farm Savers'

"...In the farm mortgage field Kansas employs an original rescue mechanism," says Business Week (September 14). "Each of the 105 Kansas counties has a committee of 'farm savers'. Members are bankers, business men, lawyers, farmers. When a farm is threatened with foreclosure the committee gets the farmer and mortgage holder together, negotiates a reduction of the debt. Sam Edwards (a successful farmer with no mortgages growing in his fence corners) directs the committees. The organization boasts the stoppage of 3,160 foreclosures in the past two years with no failures..."

World Trade Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, writes in Economic Forum (Summer) on "The Future of World Trade". He says: "The Commission of Inquiry into National Policy in International Economic Relations was appointed by the Social Science Research Council. The council consists of elected representatives of the seven learned societies in its field...The most important thing about the report is that it is unanimous...It does not seem possible to settle the war debts by congressional debate. If a debt commission can be appointed with full power, then rapid and final action can be taken...The Johnson act should be repealed...In economics the commission faced first the venerable issue of the tariff...In general the commission favored repealing or reducing only those tariffs where no unemployment would result. Fortunately it found there were a good many of these. In the first place, there are ineffective rates protecting products which we export...Second, there is a bizarre but voluminous list of goods not produced in this country...In a third class fall articles supplied almost wholly from abroad. Here we find, for example, cut diamonds and olive oil...Fourth, are goods produced almost wholly at home: The impressive list of these commodities includes corn, cereal breakfast foods, photographic films and chocolate...A fifth group of commodities, the tariffs on which might be repealed, consists of handicraft products...A sixth class are mineral raw materials of which the United States has small reserves...A seventh class is perishable agricultural products. These come mostly from the West Indies and Mexico during the few winter months when domestic production is small or non-existent...Finally, various tariffs applied for social reasons and not to protect American industry or labor. The \$3-a-pound rate on opium is a direct tax on the sick and puts a premium on smuggling. The rates on liquor have much the same effect. If the duties and internal revenue taxes on imported beer, wine and spirits were restored to the lower levels of the tariff act of 1913, no unemployment, except among bootleggers, would result...I am now satisfied that the removal of these rates would largely increase the volume of world trade...and it might be still further stimulated through the reduction of other tariffs also without increasing unemployment, provided various devices were resorted to for the protection of American labor. For example, the tariff law might provide, after stating a new and lower rate, that the volume admissible under that rate in any one year should not be greater than a stated volume, say 5, 10 or 20 percent more than the average annual imports of the preceding 10 years. Any goods offered for import in excess of this volume would have to pay the old duty..."

Fire-Retardant Treatment of Woods That fire-retardant treatments of wood can be depended upon to lessen the chances of ignition and to reduce the rate of burning, is the conclusion of Dr. C. R. Brown, of the fire-resistant section of the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, after tests in the bureau's laboratories. The tests were made on untreated wood and on fire-retardant or so-called fire-proof wood. It was found that well-treated wood loses only about one-fourth as much weight as natural wood and does not continue to flame after the igniting flame has been removed. As a rule, the treated wood burned more slowly and lost less weight than untreated wood of the same thickness. (American Lumberman, September 14.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 17 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs. good and choice 9.00-11.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.75-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 132 1/4-134 1/4; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 128 1/4-130 1/4; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 91 1/4-99 1/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 98 1/4-107 1/4; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 112-118 1/2; Chi. 117-120 1/2; St. Louis 115; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105-105 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 3/4-49 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 83 1/2-84 1/2; St. Louis 87 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 85-87; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 84 3/4-86 3/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 5/8-29 1/8; K. C. 29 1/2-30; Chi. 29-31; St. Louis 31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-65; No. 2 Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 172-178.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 75¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 90¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 63-67 1/2¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 65¢-75¢ in Chicago. New York Domestic Round type cabbage sold at \$14-\$15 bulk per ton in New York City; \$7 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$15-\$18 in St. Louis. New Virginia Jersey Type sweet potatoes ranged 50¢-\$1 per bushel basket in eastern markets; 65¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 65¢-85¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples brought 75¢-90¢; Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-85¢ and Wealthys 65¢-75¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced ten points from the previous close to 10.45 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.82 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 10.43 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 10.35 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 25 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 25 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were: Flats, 17-17 1/2 cents; S. Daisies, 16 1/4-16 1/2 cents; Y. Americas, 16 3/4-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-34 cents; Standards, 28 1/2-29 cents; Firsts, 27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 68

Section 1

September 19, 1935

TARIFF CONCESSIONS EXTENDED President Roosevelt instructed the Treasury Department yesterday to extend until January 1 generalization of reciprocal tariff concessions to Canada, France, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. Under his original instructions these privileges would have been withdrawn from those countries on October 1. Since they are all now engaged in negotiating with this country trade agreements that, it is hoped, will eliminate the discriminatory trade practices that led the President to put them on notice last July, it was decided to prolong the time until the end of the year. By that time it is expected that the agreements will have been completed and signed. (New York Times.)

FOREST CONSERVATION PROGRAM President Roosevelt is expected to recommend to the next Congress a six-point program for forest conservation. The Executive, in a letter to Senator Fletcher, of Florida, made public yesterday by the Senator, said the subject was "near to my heart" and added: "What I have in mind is a rounding out of existing legislation supplemented by new provisions and altogether something which will supply an organic basis, so far as we can now foresee it, for the next ten or fifteen years." (A.P.)

N.Y. MILK CONTROL LAW Peter G. Ten Eyck, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, announcing acceptance yesterday of an invitation to address mutual dairy cooperatives at Utica Saturday, said that "trouble beyond imagination" would result if the State Milk Control Law were repealed. "The worst milk war which ever occurred," he declared, "would take place in New York City if the law is repealed. I don't feel that it's right to repeal that law when 90 percent of the producers want it." Repeal was advocated by a committee representing independent dairymen before Governor Lehman recently. (A.P.)

TO EXTEND CCC ENROLLEMENT The Civilian Conservation Corps sent out a call for more recruits yesterday in a drive to boost its enrollment to the legal limit of 600,000. The minimum age limit was dropped from 18 to 17 years and ranks were opened to the reenrollment of youths who have served at least four months in the camps and whose families still are on relief. Coincidentally, officials of FERA's rural research division estimated that 400,000 families, embracing 1,750,000 persons, were dropped from relief rolls in rural areas between February and June. (A.P.)

Science and Referring to the task of the Science Advisory Board as the Government "a tough job", Harold Ward, in an article in the New Republic (September 11) says its first report "is a document rich in information and bristling with problems that have a way of reaching out from the laboratory and affecting our daily lives in everything from the food we can't get enough of to the radio programs of which we often get too much. The research activities of the government are distributed among 40 bureaus, of which 18 may be regarded as definitely scientific. All, however--particularly the National Bureau of Standards, Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines and the many agencies of the Department of Agriculture--engage in work of the utmost social importance under what seem to be appalling handicaps, technical, administrative and financial. Consider, for example, that these 40 bureaus will receive, in 1934-35, total appropriations of something like \$70,000,000; less than one-tenth the amount set aside for military purposes alone, and, according to Dr. Karl T. Compton (chairman of the board) three-tenths of 1 percent of the government's total budget. Add to this the fact that since the depression started, appropriations for science and research have been cut by amounts as high as 60 percent, and it becomes clear why Dr. Compton, in a recent address, rebuked this country for having, 'with all its boasted progressiveness, paid less official attention to science as a means of combating our present difficulties than any of the other Great Powers'--including, as he specifically emphasized, Soviet Russia...They (the board) will undoubtedly discover and uncover much, as they have already done, and they will continue to publish impressive material on what science and technology could be in a properly organized society. For this--but only, it is to be feared, as for small mercies--we may be thankful. Perhaps 'Advisory' is too weak a word; perhaps what we need, and that very soon, is a Science Compulsory Board."

Rural Daily average sales of general merchandise in small
Sales towns and rural areas were off from July but remained considerably above sales for August last year, according to the seasonally adjusted index of the Department of Commerce. According to the index sales stood at 93.0, compared with 97.0 in July and 79.0 in August 1934. Total sales for the first eight month of 1935 showed an increase of approximately 23 percent as compared with corresponding period of 1934. (Press.)

Elm Disease "According to reports it seems that the Dutch elm disease, which was found to be affecting a number of the trees in Windsor Great Park last summer, has again made its appearance this year in the superb avenue planted in the time of Charles II (England)", says an editorial in Country Life (September 7). "The remedies recommended by competent authorities who have examined the trees are, unfortunately, only of a negative character and have resulted apparently in the felling of about a dozen of the more seriously affected trees. Such a course of action, where trees of such historical associations are involved, makes it doubly desirable that research should be pushed forward into the causes and treatment of this scourge on our elms which was first recorded in this country only eight years ago. So far as our knowledge goes, the disease, a fungus, attacks alms of all ages, the first symptom being the

withering of the leaves at the ends of the branches. The attacks vary in intensity and, while in some instances the progress has been slow, in others it has resulted in the death of large specimens within a year. The progress of the research worker is further impeded by lack of knowledge of how the disease is spread, although everything points to the elm bark beetle as a carrier."

Art and Science of Economics Virgil Jordon, president, National Industrial Conference Board, author of "Some Reflections on Prosperity" in Economic Forum (Summer), says that "perhaps the most important reason for the failure to close the deep-seated schism in the science and arts of economics lies in the persistent indifference of economists, or their perfunctory attitude toward the clear definition of the objective of the science, which we call prosperity...Clarification of its content and connotations must obviously provide a starting point and common ground for the joint labors of the psychologist and the engineer in building a unified structure of systematic principle and practical technique which are necessary for a real science and art of economics...Economics after all is concerned primarily with people and how they behave, and they remain the ultimate agents as well as the objects of prosperity. Their qualities and defects, especially their persistent 'entropy' and adaptability, are as much a part of the basic data of economic science as these same characteristics in the power and materials which they use in creating prosperity..."

Prevention of Apple Scald "The manner in which the researches on the transport and storage of perishable foodstuffs carried out under the (British) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research are being applied commercially in the interests of the consumer, the home grower, and the Empire is strikingly demonstrated in the annual report of the Food Investigation Board for 1934," says Ice and Cold Storage (London) for September. Discussing apple storage, it says: "In an experiment with Newton Wonders, stored at 3 degrees C., it was found that scald was almost completely prevented by brief intermittent warming of the fruit at 15 degrees C. This fact, it is stated, is in line with the suggestion that scald is due to an excessive accumulation in the tissues of the fruit of some volatile substance. Another experiment shows that when no measures for the control of scald are used, immature apples are more susceptible to scald in cold storage than apples picked at a later date. On the other hand, apples which were cooled down prior to or subsequent to the climateric rise developed little low temperature breakdown in a given time, as compared with those cooled down at the peak of respiratory activity."

Hog Stealing "Gloucester County, New Jersey, hog raisers, who have lost several hundred head of hogs to thieves in the past several months, are taking a tip from New Jersey poultrymen and are having their hogs tattooed and registered with the state police," says New England Homestead (September 14). "Hog stealing is a comparatively new racket brought on by the good prices for live pork and it has assumed serious proportions in some sections of south Jersey. There are some 35,000 hogs on Gloucester County farms and 28 farmers have been issued registration numbers."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 18 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.35; cows good 5.25-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.50-11.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.40; 350-450 lbs good and choice 11.50-11.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.75-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 131 1/8-133 1/8; No.2 D.No. Spr* Minneap. 127 1/8-129 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 90-98; No.1 Durum, Duluth, 97-106; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 114-117; Chi. 118 1/2-119 3/4; St. Louis 113 1/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105 1/2-106; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 5/8-48 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 82 1/2-83 1/2; St. Louis 86 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 85-86 3/4; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 84 1/2-86 1/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 5/8-28 1/8; K.C. 29 1/2-32 1/2; Chi. 30-30 3/4; St. Louis 31-32 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-65; No. 2 Minneap. 41-42; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168 3/4-176 3/4.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 80¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 92 1/2¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 70¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 70¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East. Massachusetts Japanese Sets \$1.15 in Boston. New York Domestic Round type cabbage brought \$14-\$16 bulk per ton in New York City; \$7 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$12-\$13 in St. Louis. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1.25-\$2.15 per bushel basket in eastern cities; \$2.50-\$2.65 in Chicago and \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 55-70¢ in midwestern cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Wealthy apples 65¢-75¢; McIntosh 75¢-90¢ and Rhode Island Greenings 60-85¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 19 points from the previous close to 10.64 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.67 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 10.63 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 23 points to 10.58 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 25 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 25 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17-17 1/2 cents; S. Daisies, 16 1/4-16 1/2 cents; Y. Americas, 16 3/4-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29 1/2-34 cents; Standards, 29 cents; Firsts, 27-27 1/4 cents. (Prepared By BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 69

Section 1

September 20, 1935

ULTRA-VIOLET

AS AIR PURIFIER A new use for artificial ultra-violet light, to purify the air, revealing its power to destroy thousands of bacteria in a fraction of a minute, was announced last night in Science. The air-purifying experiments were made at Harvard University and are described by William F. Wells and Gordon M. Fair. The United States Public Health Service recently verified in airplanes the presence of floating, live bacteria up to altitudes of about 22,000 feet. An apparatus at Harvard discharging clouds of living bacteria into the air made possible the experiment showing the instantly lethal power of sufficient ultra-violet. This was done with an atomizer, spraying a liquid filled with colon bacteria. (A.P.)

COTTON TEXTILE REPORT More than 97 percent of the cotton-textile industry, measured by active spindles, is operating on former basic code wage and maximum hour schedules, according to a report submitted yesterday to the executive committee and the board of directors of the Cotton Textile Institute by its president, Goldthwaite H. Dorr. Analysis of the report shows that in addition to voluntary maintenance of the code wage and hour standards by 97.21 percent, an even greater proportion--98.56 percent--is not exceeding the two shift maximum of the old code and that 95.77 percent of the spindles are being operated in conformity with both the basic code labor and machine hour limitation provisions. (Press.)

GULF-ATLANTIC SHIP CANAL

A thundering blast, touched off by President Roosevelt, tore out the first hole in the route of the Gulf-Atlantic Ship Canal yesterday, while Senator Fletcher predicted ultimate completion of the greatest waterway undertaken by the United States since the Panama Canal. Fletcher told the Floridians they would live to see ships of every nation push through the \$146,000,000 project, saving two and a half days sailing time between Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean ports. (A.P.)

FROZEN EGG TRADING

Trading in frozen eggs was begun on the New York Produce Exchange yesterday morning with activity centered in February futures, which ranged in price from 19 1/2 to 19 3/4 cents a pound, with sales of three contracts. Prices held firm during the day, with considerable interest displayed by wire houses representing out-of-town traders. In the spot market whites sold at 15 1/4 cents, sales totaling ten contracts. Yolks and whole mixed eggs were inactive. (New York Times.)

Land Reclamation "Reports from Spokane tell of a suggestion made by Commissioner Elwood Mead of the Bureau of Reclamation that should tend strongly toward more businesslike procedure in the conduct of land reclamation," says Engineering News-Record (September 12) editorially. "Dr. Mead, according to reports, advocated government purchase of the entire acreage of irrigable land in the Columbia Basin before constructing the irrigation works. The best result, he said, would be obtained by the government's buying the land, planning and constructing the improvements, and then equitably fixing the terms on which the land would be sold to settlers. If the report is correct, it represents public declaration of a significant new principle in land-reclamation procedure...If desert land is bought by the government--at desert-land value--and the irrigated land later is sold to the settlers, a clean, financially sound arrangement becomes possible. It is greatly to be hoped that the proposal will be pushed forward to definite acceptance as an integrated part of the Federal improvements system."

History of English Agriculture The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London) for September reviews "Selected References on the History of English Agriculture", compiled by Everett E. Edwards, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It says: "...It is for those who wish to make an intelligent study of the development of our agriculture that Dr. Edwards has prepared his bibliography, which he does not pretend is complete. His choice of works has been made with careful regard to the accessibility and utility of the books. The first few pages are devoted to a description of fuller bibliographies. The remainder deal with the histories themselves; and it is not too much to say that no modern work of major importance has been omitted from this list...Dr. Edwards, who is the editor of the Agricultural History Society's quarterly, Agricultural History, has performed a signal service to students of the subject by the compilation of this work, which should prove of great value in enabling university students and the intelligent general public to make immediate reference to the subjects engaging their attention."

Zinc Salts for Plant Diseases H. S. Reed and J. Dufrenoy, of the Citrus Experiment Station, California, in a letter to Science (September 13), say: "...The discovery in recent years of the extremely beneficial action of zinc salts on peach, orange, pecan and other trees affected with various types of little leaf has opened new fields for study of this problem...We have outlined recently the way in which zinc salts may promote oxidation through their action on sulfhydryl compounds (H.S. Reed and J. Dufrenoy, Hilgardia, 9: 113-141 1935). This idea has been supported by Giroud and Bulliard's demonstration of the specific action of zinc in stabilizing the nitroprusside color reaction of glutathione. We were able to show: (1) an accumulation of zinc in the meristematic cells of buds and in the palisade cells of leaves; (2) renewed activity in the leaf cells as a result of the application of very dilute solutions of zinc sulfate as a spray; (3) accelerated growth of new shoots on trees subsequent to the application of zinc salts. We hope that investigations in progress in various laboratories may afford information on the role of zinc, which is greatly needed at the present time."

Butterfat "An all-time high record was reached during last spring
Testing for enrolments in the Ithaca dairy record club laboratory,"
by Mail reports C. G. Bratt, extension professor in animal husbandry,
 Cornell University, in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (Sep-
tember). "Four hundred herds were enrolled, largest since the laboratory
was established five years ago to serve New York dairymen with a mail-testing
service. Another 200 dairymen were enrolled at the Middletown laboratory
of the dairy record club...The dairy record club service is available to
dairymen in all counties of the state. It is a service of the farm bureau
which is conducted entirely by mail. The low cost of this mail-testing
plan makes a special appeal to dairymen at the present time."

Russian An experiment in growing a Russian perennial variety
Perennial of wheat will be made near Stratford, Texas, by J. D. Armend,
Wheat who has obtained seed for the purpose. This new kind of
 wheat will produce over a period of six years without re-
planting, Armend said. It is adapted to a climate similar to that in the
extreme upper part of the Texas Panhandle, where the experiment is to be
made. He explained that the new variety was developed by cross breeding
an old Russian variety with hardy native Siberian grasses, the roots of
which remain alive during the coldest winters. (Wall Street Journal.)

Soil Erosion Lester H. Hartwig, writing on "Checking Erosion" in
Demonstrations the Farm Journal (September), discusses the soil-erosion
 program of the Soil Conservation Service. "How do the
farmers react to the program now that it is in its second year?" he says.
"It's the biggest thing that ever hit the valley," said one Norwegian far-
mer who signed because it meant that the small creek which had gradually
been destroying his valley lands would be controlled. This farmer is now
a loyal supporter for every phase of the project. 'I wouldn't go back to
the old methods of farming on a bet,' says another farmer whose fields had
been cut to pieces by gullies large enough to bury a horse but which have
since been filled, the fields terraced, and now strip cropped on the con-
tour. This year an excellent harvest is again in prospect. The vigorous-
ness of their statements leaves no doubt that these men are speaking their
own thoughts. Skeptics who hesitated to sign for one reason or another
are looking over the fence, so to speak, and observing what their more
progressive neighbors are doing. Some of the ones who did not go in on
their own initiative, are putting into practice the approved methods. That,
after all, is the entire purpose of the demonstration area, to show how the
work is to be done so that others may benefit by the example..."

Testosterone Artificial production of the newly isolated male hor-
Production mone testosterone in unlimited quantities has been accom-
 plished by its chemical synthesis in the laboratory of Dr.
L. Ruzicka, Zurich, Switzerland, it was reported recently to the American
Chemical Society. Synthesizing of the hormone opens for exploration to
scientists throughout the world a vast field of biological and physiological
investigations into theories about rejuvenation, postponement of old age and
atrophy of the glands, kidneys and other organs, it was said. Initial ex-
periments with the synthetic product indicated that it was 25 to 50 times
more potent than either of the two other hormones now available to medicine.
(Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 19 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.25; cows good 5.00-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.55-11.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 133 5/8-135 5/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 129 5/8-131 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 94 3/4-101 3/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 100 3/4-109 3/4; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 116 1/4-120; Chi. 120 1/2-122 1/2; St. Louis 120; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 109-109 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 80 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50-51; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 82-83 1/2; St. Louis 87; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 85 3/4-87; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 85 3/4-87; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 1/4-28 3/4; K.C. 30; Chi. 30 1/4-31; St. Louis 31 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-65; No. 2 Minneap. 41-42; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 167-173.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked stock 90¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Maine Cobblers 90¢ in Boston; 50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; 80¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 80-90¢ in a few cities. New York Domestic Round type cabbage brought \$14-\$16 bulk per ton in New York City; \$7 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$18-\$20 in St. Louis; \$8 f.o.b. Racine. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1.12½-\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. New York, U.S. #1 2½ inch minimum, McIntosh apples 75¢-90¢; Wealthys 50¢-65¢ and Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-65¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 10.63 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.72 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.62 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 10.56 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25¾ cents; 91 Score, 25½ cents; 90 Score, 25¼ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17-17½ cents; S. Daisies, 16¼-16½ cents; Y. Americas, 16¾-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29½-34 cents; Standards, 29 cents; Firsts, 27-27½ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 70

Section 1

September 21, 1935

BUSINESS SURVEYS

The machine-tool trade continued to hold chief attention in the week-end business surveys, reports J. S. Armstrong in the Baltimore Sun. Dun & Bradstreet said shipments in that industry, which is regarded a typical durable goods line, now exceed ^{by} 26 percent the 1926 level, which is considered normal. Railroad freight traffic scored an upturn over 1934 for the fifth straight week, and one of the broadest gains since the depression began. The final report of the Association of American Railroads issued yesterday confirmed expectations that the level was the highest for any week since November 1931.

JAPANESE TEXTILES

Hirosi Saito, the Japanese Ambassador, announced yesterday that a "gentleman's agreement" limiting Japanese textile exports to the Philippine Islands had virtually been reached between his government and the State Department, according to the New York Times. Not only is the expected Philippine concession of importance to the American textile industry, but the agreement, if reached, will be considered as a favorable omen for a wider agreement covering general Japanese exports to this country.

PULP & PAPER MEETING

More paper is being used each year in the United States and more southern pine and imported pulps are being used in its production, according to reports to the meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Figures were made public to show that the per capita consumption of paper in the United States rose from one pound in 1810 to 220 pounds a year for each person in 1929. It fell to 154 in 1932 but is rising again and reached about 180 last year. (New York Times.)

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

United States exports and imports were shown by Commerce Department figures yesterday to have declined in August from July, but to have gained over August of last year. The export decline in August from July was 1 percent, while imports fell 4 percent, contrasting to a usual increase in both exports and imports. As compared to August 1934, exports were up only fractionally, while imports gained 42 percent. (A.P.)

Canadian Agricultural Colleges "The success of the Quebec demonstration farms scheme, and of the farm improvement contests that have grown out of this scheme, is one of the best recommendations for greater knowledge of technical agriculture that Canada has seen," says an editorial in the Journal of Agriculture (Quebec) for September 14. "For on fifty-odd demonstrations farms in different parts of the province, and on some thousand farms entered in the various county farm improvement contests, better and more profitable farming is being followed today because men trained in the knowledge of agriculture have helped the owners of these farms to plan their cropping and farm management practices. In other words, these practical farmers are managing their projects better because of what they have learned from men who have been trained in our agricultural colleges. What better testimonial could we have of the value of the training given in agriculture at these institutions?"

To Brand Michigan Produce Inauguration of a program to establish a state-wide brand for well-graded Michigan produce is announced by James F. Thomson, Commissioner of Agriculture. The program is a part of an extensive market development of the State Department of Agriculture. For the first time, quality Michigan produce is to be labeled. The idea is sponsored by George S. Barnard, former state senator and now director of the Bureau of Foods and Standards of the Department of Agriculture. "The plan is entirely voluntary," says Commissioner Thomson. "...The bonded label plan is not a legislative act, but is brought about through rules promulgated by the Commissioner of Agriculture as authorized in Act No. 91 Public Acts of 1915...This plan is entirely different from any now in use. Michigan is the pioneer in such an effort. There can be no doubt about the beneficial effects to be obtained by producers and consumers alike." (Packing and Shipping, September.)

Soil Erosion Service "Soil erosion service both on large projects completely under government control and on farms through the work of CCC camp members is attracting much attention," says an editorial in the Kansas City Star. "It really makes those living on adjoining areas conscious of the depredations of water. Tremendous soil losses invariably have been associated with a system of farming that is conducive to easy movement of soils. If the same methods of farming that have encouraged erosion are followed after dams are built, terraces constructed and contours established, it will be only a matter of time until most of the benefits are lost...An absence of pastures and meadows as well as extensive herds of livestock is always noticeable in the sections where erosion is most serious. The structural control should be developed as much as possible, but a non-erosion system of farming to accompany such improvements is essential if the greatest good is to come from the expenditures now being made by the government to diminish or eliminate soil losses."

Cattle Shipping Free transportation of livestock from farms to Illinois Central Railroad loading stations for shipment to markets, initiated last December as an experiment, will be continued and extended, officials of the railroad announce. (A.P.)

Ultra Short
Waves in
Milling

The September American Miller contains "Using Ultra Short Waves in Milling" by P. P. Tarutin, Director of the Scientific Institute for Cereal Research, Moscow. He says:

"...The Moscow Scientific Institute for Cereal Research is at present engaged in experimental work concerning the use of ultra-high frequencies, or, as they are commonly called, ultra short waves, for the disinfection of wheat...It must be emphasized that the treatment is not to be considered as a proposal for industrial use at the present time, but is to be looked upon as a problem which can be solved after overcoming considerable difficulties. On the one hand, present-day generators (tubes) of ultra-high frequencies are not powerful enough and not strong enough constructionally. However, the radio technique from which they took their beginning is progressing at such rapid strides that the problem of strong, powerful and reasonably priced tubes is sure to be solved shortly...The possible results to be obtained from the introduction of a new technique into the milling industry--grinding the grain by an electric method--are of considerable importance and are being founded on the development of electro-physics. They justify long and serious study of the problem along with continuous improvement of the technique of ray treatment in order to reveal the importance of each factor affecting the quality of the flour and the taste and appearance of the bread."

Lumber
Stocks

For the first time in the four years of the existence of the special lumber survey committee, no further general lumber stock reduction is recommended in its quarterly report to the Department of Commerce. The committee estimates that the year 1935 will show a consumption of about one billion board feet of lumber greater than in 1934, or an increase of about 6 percent. The committee points out that the lumber industry has now reached a reasonable balance between production and consumption, with current stocks conforming to a favorable ratio with estimated demand during the balance of this year. (American Forests, September.)

Farm
Income

"Necessarily the Government is guessing when it estimates that American farmers will have a cash income of \$6,700,000,000 in 1935," says an editorial in the New York Times (September 16). "But the guessing is done by a competent agency, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the method used in arriving at this figure is that traditionally employed in earlier calculations of this kind. Thus estimated, the farm income is still a long way below the \$10,500,000,000 received in 1929. But it is a good 50 percent and more above the depression 'low' of \$4,328,000,000 in 1932, and this round gain approximately measures the improvement made in the farm situation during the last two years and a half. That the increase of farm purchasing has not failed to aid in the general recovery of business may be seen by noting the figures of mail-order sales and of automobile registrations in rural areas...The recovery of farm prices is one of the most important and reassuring factors in the present economic situation, because it goes far to correct a fundamental influence previously prolonging the depression..."

1. The first part of the report is a general
introduction to the subject of the study.
2. The second part is a description of the
methodology used in the study.
3. The third part is a description of the
results of the study.
4. The fourth part is a discussion of the
results and their implications.
5. The fifth part is a conclusion.
6. The sixth part is a list of references.
7. The seventh part is an appendix.
8. The eighth part is a glossary.
9. The ninth part is a list of figures.
10. The tenth part is a list of tables.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 71

Section 1

September 23, 1935

FRB APPROVES BANKING ACT

The Federal Reserve Board last night put its formal stamp of approval on the banking act of 1935. In its monthly bulletin it said the new law "permanently removes from the operations of the Federal Reserve banks and the member banks some of the restrictions which at critical times prevented them from effectively rendering services to the country for which they were established". (A.P.)

ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP

A Buenos Aires dispatch to the Washington Post says that Argentina's wheat acreage is 25 percent below that sown last year, according to the Ministry of Agriculture's first estimate, while the flaxseed acreage is 24 1/2 percent less. The report says that in many sections of the northern part of the cereal belt the wheat sowings are 40 percent under those of 1934. The decrease is due to the long drought, which made plowing impossible in many areas or caused heavy losses in numerous regions after the grain had been planted.

FRENCH BUDGET

A Paris wireless to the New York Times says the Council of Ministers approved Sat. morning the budgetary project for 1936 which not only balances completely on paper, but reduces expenditures 20 percent compared with 1935. By this budget the Laval Government pledges continuance of its deflationary program to restore French finances to soundness.

FARM FORECLOSURE SALE UPHeld

Thirteen farmers who led a mob which blocked a Federal farm foreclosure sale at Plattsburg (Mo.) August 15 were sentenced Saturday to from one day to three years' imprisonment, according to a St. Joseph (Mo.) report by the Associated Press. Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves imposed the heaviest sentence on Clifton Gall, ringleader, three years for contempt of court and two years for conspiracy to interfere with a Federal officer, the sentences to run concurrently.

COLOR TESTING

A new method, which for the first time will enable colors to be accurately measured, matched and duplicated, was described at Atlantic City Saturday at the fall meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Joseph Razek, technician in the Randal Morgan Laboratory of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, announced that the system would make it possible in a few years to order the exact shade desired on any material, by a code number. (New York Times.)

Consumer Information The Journal of Home Economics (September), in an editorial on "Consumers and Labeling", says: "...General interest in providing reliable information about goods on retail sale does not stop with canned foods. It is rapidly invading the field of textiles and clothing, and among retailers and producers as well as consumers. Retailers do not find it profitable to satisfy customers' complaints when goods fail to give reasonable service, and their trade magazines are having more and more to say about how to hold manufacturers responsible for the serviceability of goods supplied, whether for sale by the yard or in ready made garments. For instance, the June Bulletin of the National Retail Dry Goods Association devotes a special section to this subject of serviceability and ways of recognizing it, and includes a two-page spread on how 'serviceability makes itself known through the medium of tags and labels'... There is a decided tendency just now toward really informative marking, and it is up to consumers to encourage it by demanding this and insisting that the information given be pertinent and truthful."

Statistical Publication The Journal of the American Statistical Association (quarterly) contains in its September issue the following articles: The Foreign Trade Statistics of the United States, by Eliot G. Mears, Stanford University; A Statistical Study of Climate in Relation to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, by Alfred Cowles, 3rd, Colorado Commission for Research in Economics, and Edward N. Chapman, Foundation for Research in Tuberculosis; Flexible Railway Freight Rates, by Julian S. Duncan, St. John's College; Test Criteria for Statistical Hypotheses Involving Several Variables, by S. S. Wilks, Princeton University; Construction Cost Indexes as Influenced by Technological Change and Other Factors, by Lowell J. Chawner.

Farm Club Boys Financed A new program for farm boys in 4-H clubs, Future Farmer chapters and other organized agricultural student groups to finance crop and livestock projects of their own has been announced by the Farm Credit Administration. The plan will make it possible for organized groups of farm boys to grow crops or raise livestock under the direction of a vocational agricultural teacher, county agent or other responsible group leader. The funds necessary for production may be borrowed under a trustee agreement from the production credit association operating in the county. The loans will be made to the boys' leader, teacher or sponsor, who acts as trustee under a simple trustee agreement signed by each boy and his father, guardian or other responsible adult. The association will make the loan to the group leader on the security of a note for the entire amount of the loan, signed by him as trustee and also secured by the individual note of each member of the group for the amount advanced him. Each member's note must be signed by a parent, guardian or other responsible adult as co-maker. Under an alternative plan for financing group projects the loan is made to an adult borrower on the security of his note, accompanied by notes of the individual members, the latter signed by a parent or responsible adult. This plan has been used for more than a year.

Electricity "Both electric light and electric heat have established
in Plant their places in the distinctly agricultural applications
Husbandry of electricity, but for the most part their use has been
 separate," says an editorial in Agricultural Engineering
(September). "True, electric lamps have been used to some extent as sources
of heat in chick brooders, but such lamps as have seemed economically feasible
for heat sources have not been very significant in their contribution
of biologically effective light, and vice versa...Plant scientists rather
than engineers must explore fully the results which may be procured from
supplemental lighting. It appears that the increment to the total light
energy available for photo-synthesis is unimportant in comparison with the
effects of an altered time ratio of light to darkness on the habits of the
plant...Possibilities and problems are implied in the results reported by
Prof. H. B. Walker of California, in which tomatoes are made to yield from
10 to 40 times as heavily as under field conditions, and some other crops
have multiplied their outturn almost as amazingly. Nutrient solutions rather
than soil furnish the feeding ground for roots, with solution held at optimum
temperature by electric heat and thermostatic control. How much of
economic feasibility may come from these fascinating developments depends
on the efficiency which the engineer can contribute to the use of energy and
equipment..."

Rural "The North and South Box Elder County Farm Bureau
Recreational organizations are to be congratulated upon the initiation
Reserve of the Rural Recreational Reserve program in the United
 States," says Utah Farmer (September 10). "To these two county
farm bureaus organizations goes the credit of starting the program
and deciding the first unit of this great national rural playground movement...
In the mountains only four miles from Brigham City, this newly created
330-acre park will include all the modern equipment and facilities for rural
recreation, including ball park, skating rinks, tennis, courts, dormitories,
swimming pools, golf courses and many other features..."

Pacific Coast At a recent meeting in Yosemite National Park in California,
Trail System the Pacific Coast Trail System was organized, reports
 American Forests (September). It will be possible to ride
or hike 2,300 miles continuously on high government trails in the far West
from Canada to Mexico. Located almost entirely within national forests and
national parks, the Pacific Coast Trail is under the protection and control
of the U.S. Government. Of the 2,300 miles, all is more or less wilderness
trail with the exception of 275 miles over forest roads and 225 miles
through developed regions. Extensive development and improvement of the
trail system will be made by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Distinctive
metal signs are to be placed so that the entire route will be marked by the
fall of 1936. (American Forests, September.)

"Dry Ice" Sea Carbon dioxide is reported to underlie the Salton Sea
 basin in southern California. From the 35 billion cubic
feet of this gas reported in the area, nearly a million tons of dry ice could
be manufactured and probably will be at some future date. (Scientific American,
October.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 20 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.25; cows good 5.00-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.35-11.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.65-11.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 134 1/8-136 1/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr* Minneap. 130 1/8-132 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 93 7/8-100 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 99 7/8-108 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 114 1/2-119 1/4; Chi. 119 1/2-121 1/2; St. Louis 119 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 109; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50-51; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 81 1/2-83; St. Louis 86; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 84 3/4-86; St. Louis 85 1/2; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 84 1/2-86; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 1/4-28 3/4; K.C. 29 1/2-32; Chi. 29-30; St. Louis 31 1/2-33; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-65; No. 2 Minneap. 41-42; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 170-176.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 lbs. in Eastern Cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 90¢-92½¢ carlot sales in Chicago. New York Round type cabbage brought \$11-\$15 bulk per ton in the East; \$6-\$7 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$18 in St. Louis; \$6-\$8 f.o.b. Racine. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1.12½-\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-70¢ in mid-western cities. New York Yellow onions sold at 85¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern Yellows 70¢-90¢ in a few cities. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. #1, 2½ inch minimum, sold at 75¢-90¢; Wealthys 50¢-65¢ and Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-65¢ per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Wealthys 60-65¢; McIntosh 90¢-\$1 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 10.58 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.88 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.57 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 10.53 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 cents; 91 Score, 25¾ cents; 90 Score, 25¾ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17-17½ cents; S. Daisies, 16¼-16½ cents; Y. Americas, 16¾-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29½-34¼ cents; Standards, 29-29¼ cents; Firsts, 27¼-27½ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 72

Section 1

September 24, 1935

HUMAN NEEDS

MOBILIZATION

The obligation of industry above all other elements of the community to support social welfare services which have been made increasingly necessary "as industrial life creates new problems of community living" was emphasized yesterday by President Roosevelt in an address opening the 1935 Mobilization for Human Needs. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company and chairman of this year's mobilization, accepted the "charge" with optimism and went into session immediately with other leaders of the conference on ways of raising funds. (Press.)

CANADIAN

FEED WHEAT

A price of 50 cents a bushel for feed wheat, based on car lots in store at Fort William, Ontario, or Vancouver, B.C., is the minimum price that the Canadian Wheat Board will pay to producers in Western Canada for this grade of wheat as defined in the Canada Grain Act, it was announced yesterday. The board's list of minimum prices now is complete. (Canadian Press.)

AUSTRALIAN

TOBACCO EXCISE

A Canberra wireless to the New York Times says the Federal budget announced yesterday provides for a reduction of the tobacco leaf excise to 8 pence a pound, giving the Australian-grown product a half-penny advantage for a 2-ounce packet over the imported product. The cigarette tobacco excise is reduced to 6 pence. It is expected that both reductions will be passed on to the consumers.

BUSINESS

FAILURES

Business failures in the United States totaled 184 for the week ended September 19, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported yesterday. The figure, a new low for this year, compares with 195 the week before and 182 for the corresponding week last year. Insolvencies involving liabilities of \$5,000 or more numbered 98 last week compared with 111 the week before and 113 for the corresponding week a year ago. (New York Times.)

FARMERS'

PROBATION

Probations ended the threat of prison walls yesterday for 12 farmers, members of a mob which stopped a farm foreclosure sale at Plattsburg, Mo., August 15. "I trust you will go back to your homes, harvest your crops and restore your good character," said Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves. (A.P.)

Reciprocal Trade Benefits "...Europe is closely observing the results of the reciprocal trade agreements program initiated by the United States in the summer of 1934," says Thomas J. Watson, chairman American Section, International Chamber of Commerce, in the New York Times (September 8). "At the end of the first year the beneficial effect of these agreements is beginning to be felt. Leaders of industry and finance abroad are convinced that we must have an international stabilization of currencies and a settlement of the debt question before any country can hope for full recovery. But the new foreign trade policy of the United States, calling for a general lowering of trade barriers by all nations, is accepted as one of the most hopeful factors operating toward a revival of the commerce of the world...The endorsement given the American policy of reciprocal agreements by the representatives of 39 nations attending the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris marks a significant change in world opinion on the question of trade barriers..."

Public Forums John W. Studebaker, U.S. Commissioner of Education, says in Editor & Publisher (September 21): "...I have been urging that we take definite action in promoting civic enlightenment through a nation-wide system of public affairs forums. To be sure, we do have about 250 'public' forums now. Many of them are doing truly educational work, providing for public meetings in which the people may come to grips with public issues and discuss them from every important point of view. Others are devoted to promoting the views of the sponsors...In any case, all of these forums taken together reach no more than approximately half a million of our 75,000,000 adults.. I believe that this is a problem for public education. The end objective ought to be universal and carefully organized adult civic education, so that the vast majority of citizens will have opportunity to participate in an annual program of forum discussions in every urban and rural community in the nation...The latest estimate on paid newspaper circulation of English language publications gives a total of some 35,000,000 for Canada and the United States. Making an appropriate discount from this figure to represent the Canadian circulation, and some deduction for the fact that many people take both a morning and evening newspaper, it is not unlikely that fully 25 percent of American families make no regular contract with a daily newspaper...I think it of crucial importance that a nation originally dedicated to democratic government should take steps to undergird its structure of free self-government with the maximum of opportunities for civic enlightenment throughout the entire country. To me that means the Federal promotion and subsidy of community public affairs forums, under complete and independent local administration..."

Philippine Chemical Imports Except for matches and a limited quantity of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations the Philippine Islands depend entirely upon foreign countries for their domestic requirements of chemicals and allied products, more than half of which are obtained in the United States, says a report to the Commerce Department. During 1934 imports of such products into the Philippines were valued at \$6,100,000, an increase of 25 percent over the preceding year.

Veterinarians' Comeback "When the honk-honk of motorcars and the chug of tractors began to make ^{life} unpleasant for the horse, a lot of us started to wonder what was to become of the veterinarian," says the Country Home (October). "The answer is now supplied by Dr. Robert S. MacKellar, president of the American Veterinary Medical Association. It is that veterinarians are on the increase. Up to 1925, says Dr. MacKellar, the future looked bleak for the animal medicine man. Since then, however, there has been a steady rise in veterinary school enrollments. Practically all of the colleges reported record rosters for the 1934-35 school term. Some were forced to turn away prospective students. For the first time women are entering the profession. This increase in students, Dr. MacKellar points out, has taken place in the face of hard times and much stricter college entrance requirements. All but three of the 11 veterinary schools now demand at least one year of general college work as a preliminary to four years of veterinary medicine...Animal medicine has broadened out. When the horse was king the veterinarian didn't bother with much else. Now he is interested in animal economy, immunology, milk control, meat inspection, sanitation, public health work, nutrition and sound breeding practices. Preventive medicine to reduce losses from disease and the spread of animal diseases to humans is the new order in the profession. The scope of animal medicine has increased many times. So broad has it become that the tendency is toward specialization..."

C. F. Marbut "Soil investigators all over the world will learn with deep regret of the death of Dr. C. F. Marbut at Harbin," says Nature (London) for September 7. "...Marbut's great work was the organization of the United States' soil survey, the first to be completed on modern lines. To the credit of the department, his services were retained after he had passed the retiring age so that he might remain in charge to the end. The map was completed a few months ago. Marbut was not merely a shrewd observer, but also a man of great personal charm, and had a singular power of capturing the affections of his colleagues. Tall, spare of build, alert and very active, with finely moulded features, he was a striking figure in the various scientific conferences he attended, and he never failed to attract and hold the attention of his audiences. His work will long survive to influence the activities of his successors."

Pennsylvania Egg Law For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania, definite legal requirements have been established so that the housewife can be sure of the quality of her purchase when she buys "fresh eggs". The new law defines fresh eggs as those meeting the following requirements: (1) the depth of the air cell shall not be more than two-eighths of an inch; it must be in a fixed position and its outline must not be irregular; (2) the yolk may be faintly visible but it must not move with a jerky motion when the egg is turned; (3) the white must be firm and clear; (4) the germ must not show any visible development. A tolerance of 10 percent is allowed in wholesale lots of shell eggs, for eggs which do not quite meet the minimum requirements. In the case of retail sales, at least 10 eggs in each dozen shall conform to the minimum requirements and only two may fall slightly below such requirements. (American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review, September 18.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 23 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.15; cows good 4.75-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.80-12.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.45. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-9.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 131-133; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 127-129; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 90 1/8-97 1/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 96 1/8-105 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter * K.C. 113-116 1/4; Chi. 118 1/4-119 1/2; St. Louis 117; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106 1/2-107; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 5/8-50 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 81 1/2-82 1/2; St. Louis 87 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 84 3/4-87; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 85-87 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 7/8-28 3/8; K.C. 29 3/4; Chi. 29 1/2-30 3/4; St. Louis 31-32 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 170 1/2-176 1/2.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked stock 85¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Maine sacked Cobblers 80¢-\$1.10 in the East; 50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1-\$1.85 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 40¢-65¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Massachusetts stock 75¢-\$1 in New York. New York Round type cabbage closed at \$14-\$16 bulk per ton in New York City. Wisconsin stock \$18 in St. Louis; \$6-\$8 f.o.b. Racine. New York, U.S. #1, 2½ inch minimum, McIntosh apples brought 75¢-90¢; Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-85¢ and Wealthys 60¢-65¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 10.48 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.69 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.48 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.44 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 cents; 91 Score, 25½ cents; 90 Score, 25½ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17-17½ cents; S. Daisies, 16½-16½ cents; Y. Americas, 16½-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-34½ cents; Standards, 29½ cents; Firsts, 26½-27½ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 73

Section 1

September 25, 1935

BETTER BUSINESS Enthusiastic reports of better business were brought to Washington yesterday by the Federal Advisory Council, while Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, simultaneously told of a pick-up in employment and payrolls. Gathering for its quarterly meeting with the Federal Reserve Board, the advisory council, representing the 12 reserve banks, presented what a reserve board member described as "the most optimistic summary of business conditions since the depression began". (A.P.)

WORLD TRADE AGREEMENTS A Geneva wireless to the New York Times says the British and French delegations in the economic committee of the League of Nations Assembly recommended yesterday that all governments follow the policy of combining the freeing of trade with the stabilizing of money that Secretary of State Cordell Hull gave the world in the recent United States treaty with Belgium. This agreement was better than had been expected and seems the most substantial one reached by the two governments since they began their dispute over which of these factors should come first.

RICHBURG ON NRA Donald R. Richberg, in his first comment on public issues since retiring on chairman of the National Recovery Board, yesterday conceded the abandonment of NRA had not brought about the dire results he forecast. Instead, Richberg said, the industrial chaos he warned would follow NRA's abandonment had been averted by business improvement and widespread adherence to code standards made possible by "collective thinking" taught business men under the recovery law. (Copyright, 1935, by the A.P.)

TENNESSEE POWER LINE Plans for construction of a 250-mile transmission "loop" linking eight municipalities in West Tennessee with TVA power at Muscle Shoals were announced yesterday by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The cities already own distribution systems. The TVA will spend more than \$1,000,000 to build the line. "A full development of our present plans," said David E. Lilienthal, director, "will result in one of the major rural electrification projects in the entire country." (A.P.)

Dictates of Science Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor of the New York Times, is author of "When Science Dictates" in Current History (October). He says: "...Of the 1,000,000,000 people on the earth who lead a standardized existence in standardized communities less than 1 percent hold society in the hollow of their hands. If some disease were to cut off scientists and engineers, what would become of this mechanized society? The effect would be much like that to be expected if all aqueducts were blown up, sewers destroyed, railroads and highways blocked, steamers abandoned, central stations crippled. Western Europe, America, every mechanized and electrified community would slip back in less than a year to the eighteenth century...The result of the organization and control brought about by these indispensable experts has been mass thinking... We may talk of liberty, equality and fraternity as much as we like. All are incompatible in different degrees with mass producing, mass consuming, mass living. There is less liberty than there was a generation ago; there will be less a generation hence, no matter what the political form of government may be. This prospect, gloomy to many who believe that the Declaration of Independence is a final utterance on human rights, has inspired a few reactionaries to plead for a ten-year moratorium in scientific research. We need time; we are told, to overtake the scientists, to take stock of the discoveries and improvements that crowd on one another. As well stem the tide of patriotism or religion! As if a cultural movement could be halted like a railway train and started again at will! The scientists do not control the movement. They are swept on by it like the rest of humanity. It even dictates what they shall discover and invent..."

Graded Lumber Acceptance by the Procurement Division of the U.S. Treasury, the largest Federal buying agency, of inspection and grading rules of the various lumber producers' associations marks a victory for the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, which has been pushing the grademarking since 1922. Henceforth all lumber bought by government agencies under the authority of the Treasury's procurement must bear the grade mark and trademark of the association under whose rules it is purchased, and also a mark locating the mill where it was manufactured. The service is available, at a price, to all lumbermen, whether association members or not. (Business Week, September 21.)

Rayon from Southern Pine Imported spruce sulphite pulp, which is the common source of cellulose for rayon manufacture, is subject to various price factors which make a domestic source of rayon pulp desirable. Recent widespread interest in the work of the Georgia Pulp and Paper Laboratory, of Savannah, in producing good quality pulp and newsprint from southern pine, led the State Engineering Experiment Station of the University System of Georgia to attempt the development of a satisfactory commercial viscose rayon from this same sulphite pine pulp. Beginning July 1, 1934, funds made available by the State Engineering Experiment Station made possible the employment of a full-time chemical operator and the assembly of a rayon pilot plant similar to those used in the industry for research in process control. It appears that a good

grade rayon can be made from the pine pulp. It is believed that pine pulp will offer a satisfactory source of raw cellulose when it is available in sufficient quantities and at such a price as to warrant rayon manufacturers making the necessary changes in processing. (Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering, September.)

Synthetic and Natural Vitamin D Dr. Øttar Rygh, of the State Vitamin Institute, Oslo, discusses non-identity of vitamin D₂ (irradiated ergosterol, calciferol) and natural vitamin D from codliver oil, in the September 7 issue of Nature (London). A brief review says: "The ultra-violet absorption, optical rotation and certain chemical reactions of synthetic vitamin D are found by Dr. Rygh, to differ from those of vitamin D prepared from codliver and tunny liver oil. The author concludes that synthetic vitamin D (obtained by irradiating ergosterol) is chemically different from the natural product) which may explain the reported discrepancy in their potency as a cure for rickets in children."

Iowa Soil Erosion Program Soil erosion projects have been completed or partially completed on between 3,000 and 4,000 Iowa farms. The report of G. B. McDonald of Iowa State College, state forester and director of CCC camps, to Ray Murray, secretary of agriculture, said most of the projects were located in southern Iowa. In most instances either temporary or permanent dams or retards in gullies were built, McDonald said. During the last two years, about 15,000,000 trees were planted in and near gullies, McDonald said. (A.P.)

Turpentine Tree Treatment "Millions of turpentine trees were broken off during the hurricane but the Florida forest survey lays the primary cause of their destruction to reasons that antedate the storm by months and years," says an editorial in the Miami Herald (September 13). "In the opinion of the Forest Service the treatment to which the turpentine trees have been subjected by operators made them ready victims to any stress of winds out of the ordinary. Ninety percent of the loss is traced to turpentine of small trees, too many and too deeply chipped faces as well as burned working and burned abandoned faces. Conservatively turpentine trees stood the storm fairly well. As the damage was spread thinly over wide areas, individual losses were not high although the aggregate was estimated as large for the entire state...In future handling of turpentine lands, operators should learn from the lesson taught by the recent hurricane and escape damage from winds by conservative operations of trees..."

Cheyenne Wheat Harvest results this year have confirmed statements of agronomists that the newly developed Cheyenne wheat variety is truly "the wheat of the day", says a press report from Lincoln, Nebraska. Named appropriately after the largest wheat producing country in Nebraska and produced only after nine years of experimental labor, Cheyenne has meant much in financial returns to all farmers in the state. Approximately 100,000 acres were planted to Cheyenne wheat this year. (Antigo Daily Journal, September 20.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 24 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.00; cows good 4.75-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.35-11.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-9.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 131 1/2-133 1/2; No. 2 D. No. Spri.*Minneap. 127 1/2-129 1/2; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 90 1/8-97 1/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 96 1/8-105 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 113 1/2-117 1/2; Chi. 118 1/2-120; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50 1/2-51 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 82 3/4-84; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 83 1/4-85 1/4; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 83 1/4-85 1/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28-28 1/2; K.C. 30 1/4-32 1/4; Chi. 30-31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 176-179.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maine sacked Cobblers 80¢-\$1.10 in the East; 50¢-f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin stock 90¢ carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Massachusetts Japanese Sets 90¢-\$1 in Boston. New York Domestic Round Type \$14-\$15 bulk per ton in New York City; \$6-\$7 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweetpotatoes sold at \$1-\$1.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 40¢-65¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West, New York, U.S.#1, 2 1/2 inch minimum McIntosh apples brought 75¢-90¢ per bushel basket in New York City; Wealthys 60¢-65¢ and Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-85¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points from the previous close to 10.55 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.72 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 10.56 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 10.48 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 26 cents; 90 Score 25 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17-17 1/2¢; S. Daisies, 16 1/4-16 1/2¢; Y. Americas, 16 3/4-17 ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-34 1/2¢; Standards, 29 1/2¢; Firsts, 26 3/4-27 1/2¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 74

Section 1

September 26, 1935

WORK RELIEF ALLOTMENTS

Completion of the work of allocating or earmarking all of the \$4,000,000,000 work-relief fund before his departure today for the West was promised yesterday by President Roosevelt. He approved a list of several thousand Public Works Administration projects having a value of about \$200,000,000, and also gave study to, or discussed, such varied subdivisions of the relief picture as rural electrification, the Civilian Conservation Corps, housing and road building. (Press.)

PRESIDENT ON NRA CODES

President Roosevelt gave at a press conference yesterday the first definite indication that he may not press for legislation to revive the powers of the government over business embodied in the old National Recovery Administration. He told 200 newspaper men gathered in his office that if industry could demonstrate its ability to control chiselers, and to operate voluntarily at the level of standards set by the invalidated codes, he could see no need for future legislation reviving the codes. (Press.)

UTILITY INDUSTRY

The Securities Commission yesterday said the utility industry had decided to cooperate in the administration of the new holding company law, but at the same time press its court challenge of the act's constitutionality. The apparently paradoxical situation arose after conferences between the commission and leading utility executives in which the latter agreed to name a committee of five to consult with a commission on regulations. (A.P.)

NORTHWESTERN RAILWAYS GAIN

The heads of three important Northwestern Railway systems reported yesterday that traffic on their lines made a good showing in August. Charles Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific, said his road more than covered its fixed charges in August, although earnings ran slightly below a year ago. Ralph E. Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, declared that gross revenues showed a gain over last year, although carloadings were lower. W. P. Kenney, head of the Great Northern, reported a surplus after charges of approximately \$1,230,000 for the month. (A.P.)

CANADIAN PAPER OUTPUT

An Ottawa report by the Associated Press says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday that production in the pulp and paper industry in 1934 reached the highest point in three years.

Farm Land Values "Farm land is now worth 90 percent of its pre-war values," says Business Week (September 21). "Land, for example, worth \$100 before the war, rose to \$170 in 1920, dropped to \$116 in 1929 and to \$73 in 1933, and has now risen to \$90. The rapid increase in farm land values since March is ascribed to the favorable prospects for increased farm income this year...Purchase of farms is also being encouraged by the continuance of a favorable ratio between prices received by the farmer and the prices he pays. The index of prices for commodities the farmer must buy has not changed materially in a year, while there has been a decided increase in the ratio between prices paid... The Federal land banks, which were forced to take over 33,647 farms during the depression, sold 6,905 farms during the 12 months ended July 31, 1935. This is the largest number of sales made in any 12-month period in land bank history. Not only are the banks recovering the amounts due on these properties, but in many cases they are making a profit. It is not their policy to hold farms beyond the point where their loss can be recouped but in some sections competition for land bids up the price. Demand is greatest in the Cotton Belt..."

Evolution of Disease Fungi Evolution appears to be at its most active in producing new varieties of plant diseases to plague our grain crops. What one species of smut fungus can do in the way of producing new strains was dramatically outlined by Prof. E. C. Stakman, Bureau of Plant Industry, speaking before the Sixth International Botanical Congress. Professor Stakman told of a research project in which a single reproductive cell of this smut fungus was isolated and its offspring propagated in the laboratory. Within a few months there were 162 distinct physiological strains of this one fungus from the single-celled start. These physiological strains of plant-disease fungi are the more difficult for the scientist to deal with, Professor Stakman said, because within a given species they all look alike. They are different only in their behavior. Thus, there is one well-known variety of stem rust of grain that attacks wheat and barley but not rye and oats, another that attacks rye and barley but not wheat and oats, and still another that attacks oats but none of the other small grains. Under the microscope they all look exactly the same; only their appetites in parasitism vary. (Science News Letter, September 21.)

"Oil Strikes" on the Farm Dallas McKown, author of "Vegetable Oil Fields" in Country Home (October) says that there are "rich oil strikes on top of the ground--and a future for farmers in their development". "Many millions of dollars of American money are spent every year in other parts of the world for vegetable oils. We import some of these oils in competition with our own producers. That's the case with the soybean oil, brought in at the rate of from 405,000 to 8,348,000 pounds a year over a 4-year period (1930-1933); and linseed oil, of which we sent away in 1933 for 11,257,000 pounds. A few of the foreign oils are required because we have not learned to produce corresponding ones of our own that suit our purposes as well. Some day, perhaps, our own vegetable-oil fields will collect these millions, and the dollars now going abroad will keep

rolling around to add up prosperity for this country...The purposes for which vegetable oils are needed are unbelievably numerous. Paint and soap are the big ones, of course, and cooking fats; they are also used in flavors and perfumes; in medicines and the arts; and for lubrication, as of textile machinery. New uses appear from time to time. If only we knew enough about the culture and chemistry of oils, our already large home market for them might grow still greater..."

Breeder's
Gazette Commenting on two additions to the staff of Breeder's Gazette and promising further announcements in the October issue, Samuel R. Guard, the publisher, says the September issue "opens a new chapter in our publishing history" and "is an accurate journalistic reflection of the improved state of our livestock industry."

Cotton
Highway A product manufactured from cotton was laid in blanket form recently on Mississippi's first "cotton highway", an experimental half mile of "farm to market" road at Scott, 14 miles north of Greenville. A base of mixed clay and gravel was laid, then a coat of tar, next the "blanket" of cotton and, on top, two applications of asphalt mixed with fine screen gravel. From six to eight bales of cotton are consumed to each mile of road construction. Charles K. Everett of New York, representative of the division of new uses of the Cotton Textile Institute, predicted that within a year \$100,000,000 would be expended in highways of this type. (A.P.)

New Corn
Shuckers "...There is unusual interest in corn shuckers this year," says Farm and Ranch (September 15), "because of the promise of a number of improvements which have great appeal to the more conservative type of farmer, who heretofore was satisfied with himself and son cribbing 150 bushels daily, or less, instead of 1,000 bushels or more, as would be accomplished with a picker. For harvesting the 1935 crop the farmer has the choice of several pull types, with rubber tires if he so desires; the tractor mounted pickers; and also one that is pushed by the tractor, the front end of which rests on pneumatic-tired wheels. Probably not since 1929, when the picker was first developed for direct-connected tractor drive, has any year brought forth so many distinctions as the present season. Moving parts have been substantially reduced in number, which makes for less wear, fewer adjustments and for smaller draft, so that more power is now available for operation of the picker from the power take-off. Better care is taken to separate trash, resulting in cleaner corn. Down stalks are no longer the problem to reach they once were with gatherers working so closely to the ground."

Missouri
Ag. College Enrolment figures at the University of Missouri on the first day of classwork showed an increase of 398 students over those of a year ago, says a bulletin from that institution. The College of Agriculture has the biggest enrolment since immediately following the World War.

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 25 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.25; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.20-11.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.50-11.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.15-9.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 132 1/4-134 1/4; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 128 1/4-130 1/4; No. 2 Am.Dur* Minneap. 88 5/8-95 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 94 5/8-103 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 113 1/4-117; Chi. 118 1/2-120 1/2; St. Louis 117 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105-106 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50 1/2-51 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 82 1/2-84; St. Louis 87; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 84 1/4-86; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 84 1/4-86; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 1/8-28 5/8; K.C. 30 1/2-32 1/2; Chi. 29 1/2-31; St. Louis 31 1/2-32; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 42-43;

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.15 per stave barrel in eastern cities; 75¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maine sacked Cobblers \$1.10 in Pittsburgh; 50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked stock 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Jersey type sweetpotatoes sold at \$1.12½-\$1.75 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-60¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Domestic Round type cabbage \$12-\$15 bulk per ton in New York City; \$7 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock 80¢-\$1 in a few cities. New York. U.S. #1, 2½ inch minimum McIntosh apples sold at 75¢-90¢-Rhode Island Greenings 60-85¢ per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Wealthys 60¢-65¢ in Chicago; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 10.49 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.65 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.51 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 10.48 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26½ cents; 91 Score, 26 cents; 90 Score 25¾ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½-18¢; S. Daisies, 16¼-16½¢; Y. Americas, 16¾-17¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-34½¢; Standards, 29½¢; Firsts, 26¾-27½¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 75

Section 1

September 27, 1935

COAL STRIKE

Terms for settlement of the strike of more than 400,000 bituminous miners in 28 states were agreed upon last night by spokesmen of miners and operators in two subcommittees.

The final ratification is to be placed before a third subcommittee and then before the full wage scale committee of 300 later, and if these groups approve, the miners will return to the pits on October 1 after a strike of six working days, the shortest in the history of the industry. (New York Times.)

FOREIGN SECURITIES

As the first foreign government to comply with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act governing the listing of securities, Argentina presented yesterday to the SEC an application for the permanent registration on the New York Stock Exchange of \$241,500,000 of its bonds already outstanding. The development was hailed by James M. Landis, chairman, of the SEC, as evidence that the commission's rules and regulations applicable to foreign issues had won general acceptability. (Press.)

MERIT SYSTEM

President Roosevelt has given assurances to organized government workers that jobs in the various New Deal agencies will be placed under Civil Service as soon as the Civil Service Commission can bring up its register to meet the requirements. This would be done, the President said, "at least to the extent that it is determined that such agencies are to become established branches of the government". (Press.)

RECOVERY DRIVE

President Roosevelt last night set in motion machinery for a new recovery drive which he hopes will rally labor, management and the public to the final victory of the depression. By the issuance of two executive orders he designated George L. Berry, Division Administrator of the NRA, as chief of this new drive, and at the same time delegated to the Federal Trade Commission authority to approve new voluntary industrial agreements for the elimination of unfair competition. (Press.)

TENANT FARMING

Federal subsidies of rehomesteading in the cotton South to end the conditions surrounding tenant farmers is advocated in "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy", a publication just published, says an Atlanta report by the Associated Press. Dr. W. Alexander, chairman of the commission on interracial relations; Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund; and Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, are the authors.

One-Variety Cotton Communities "Cotton farmers of the old South are adopting a new system--the one-variety community," says an editorial in American Fertilizer (September 7). "Instead of planting 'gin-run' mongrel seed, farmers in many localities are agreeing to plant one good variety and no others. The result is a longer, more even staple, and a market price enough better to mean the difference between profit and loss on a crop...The one-variety plan has been advocated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the last 25 years. It has been used almost exclusively in the extreme western cotton-growing states for about 15 years. Georgia is a good example of an eastern state which is using the plan successfully. In 1931, three Georgia communities decided to try one-variety cotton production. This year there are about 100 one-variety communities in the state. One-variety communities have received an extra profit of several dollars an acre--as high as \$12 in some cases last year. Georgia--standing next to the bottom in past year--is rising rapidly in quality of cotton grown. The amount of cotton reaching the standard of 15/16 inch and longer has increased 165 percent since 1931, when the one-variety plan was first used."

New Magnesia Fertilizers "The question of the value of magnesia in fertilizer mixtures is one that has recently attracted considerable attention in Continental Europe, although it does not seem to have aroused a great deal of interest in Great Britain or the United States, according to a recent article in the Chemical Trade Journal," says the American Fertilizer (September 7). "...The most recent trials have been those carried out at the Agricultural Research Station in Berlin-Lichterfelde. These have confirmed the necessity of magnesia to plants, and have also shown that magnesium sulphate is the most suitable form for the introduction of this element. With magnesia shortage, plants cannot completely form their chlorophyll, and consequently the whole process of plant metabolism--dependent as it is upon the catalytic action of the chlorophyll--is incomplete. The new fertilizer has already been used successfully in many districts of northern Germany, where the soil has become depleted in magnesia owing to the use of those types of potash fertilizers which are devoid of all but the slightest traces of magnesia."

Rodent Plague in California W. H. Kellogg, chief, division of laboratories, California State Department of Public Health, writing on rodent plague in California, says that "in the early days of any revolutionary discovery there is a period when those who accept it have their thinking partially clouded by the holdover of ideas from the past, and we who took part in the early history of plague in America were in that transitional stage. We knew that the rat was important, but we did not proceed as if we did." Referring to the theory that a specific lung virulence is developed by the plague bacillus on passage through rodents of squirrel and ground hog type, he says: "There are two particularly disturbing aspects of the present ground squirrel epizootic. One of these is the demonstration that the ground squirrel infection ^{not} only is decreasing after 30 years but is, on the contrary, increasing and expanding over a much wider territory. Not only in the Coast Range and the interior valleys

but now in the Sierras it is found...The second important consideration relative to the appearance of plague in Kern, Tulare and Modoc Counties is the evidence of renewed virulence and of increasing pulmonary tendency on the part of the prevailing strain of organism...The squirrels received from Kern and Tulare Counties have been remarkable in the number that have shown acute pulmonary plague, the appearance of the lungs being that of a lobar pneumonia with considerable edema exactly as in the human disease..."

Illinois Bulletin "Once in a while there comes from the agricultural experiment stations a bulletin which is history making in working a reform in farm thinking or practice," says an editorial in Breeder's Gazette (September). "Such is Bulletin 415 from the University of Illinois. It is titled 'Value of Present-Day Swine Types in Meeting Changed Consumer Demand'. Its authors are Professors Sleeter Bull, F. C. Olson, G. E. Hunt and W. E. Carroll. Its findings are for the intermediate type of hog, as compared with the rangy type on one hand and the chuffy type on the other. The University of Illinois says flatly: 'None of the present-day types of swine effectively meet current market requirements being set by the low foreign demand for pork and lard and the domestic preference for small, lean firm cuts, finished bellies and a minimum of lard.' The university scientists declare that an ideal hog would combine the quality and plumpness of the intermediate type, the length of the rangy and the early maturity of the chuffy, which seems to be a set of specifications that any ambitious new breeder would do well to ponder..."

High-Altitude Rockets Harry F. Guggenheim, who with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Dr. Robert H. Goddard and a distinguished group of scientists is experimenting with high-altitude rockets, has announced successful results of recent experiments and said the Guggenheim Foundation would finance further rocket projects. He revealed that Dr. Goddard has solved the problem of automatic stabilization of rockets in flight by means of a gyroscope and that rockets had been successfully sent up thousands of feet at a speed as high as 700 miles an hour. The object of the work, he said, is to obtain meteorological, astronomical, magnetic and other data at altitudes greatly exceeding those which can be reached by balloons of any type. (U.P.)

India Meteorology Current Science (Bangalore, India) in its August issue reviews a pamphlet on the India Meteorological Department, and says that "it is interesting to note that a section for agricultural meteorology has been established recently at the headquarters of the department (Poona) at the instance of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Besides statistical investigations, the section makes a special study of microclimatology and generally carries on research on problems affecting the welfare of the crops. In view of the supreme importance of this branch of the subject to an agricultural country like India the results of these investigations will ultimately prove to be of considerable value."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 26 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.25; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.25-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.35-11.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-11.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.65-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 131 1/4-133 1/4; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 127 1/4-129 1/4; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 87 5/8-94 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 93 5/8-102 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 113 1/2-116 1/4; Chi. 119 3/4-120 3/4; St. Louis 117; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105-106; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50-51; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 84 1/2-86; St. Louis 88-89 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 85-86; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 85 1/4-86 1/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28-28 1/2; K.C. 30 1/2-32 1/2; Chi. 29 3/4-31; St. Louis 32 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 177-181.

New Jersey sacked Cobblers potatoes brought 70¢-\$1.15 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; 75¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maine sacked Cobblers \$1.10 in Pittsburgh; 50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 82 1/2¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Jersey type sweetpotatoes sold \$1-\$1.60 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Hall 40¢-65¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Domestic Round type cabbage \$12-\$14 per ton in New York City; \$6.50-\$8 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East. New York, U. S. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum McIntosh apples sold 75¢-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Wealthys 60¢-75¢ in Chicago; 60¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 10.44 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.58 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 10.47 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.43 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 26 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 26 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 1/2-18 cents; S. Daisies, 16 1/2-16 3/4 cents; Y. Americas, 16 3/4-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29 1/2-34 cents; Standards, 28 1/2-29 cents; Firsts, 26 1/2-27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 76

Section 1

September 28, 1935

HULL ON TRADE POLICIES

Liberalization of international trading policies yesterday was proposed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the League of Nations as the road which the world should travel toward economic recovery and a "secure foundation for peace".

The Secretary made his proposal direct to the second or economic committee of the League of Nations Assembly, which earlier in the week adopted resolutions urging "freer trade by concluding bilateral agreements", subject, if thought necessary, to an escape clause in the event of variation in rates of exchange between currencies. (Press.)

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE

An invitation from President Roosevelt to the nations of the world to participate in the third world power conference to be held here from September 7 to 12, 1936, was issued yesterday by the State Department. The nations also were invited to the second congress of the International Commission on large dams, which will be held at the same time. (A.P.)

RAIL-BUS SERVICE

The New York Central Railroad and the Grayhound Corporation announced yesterday an arrangement for coordinated omnibus and train service in the railway's territory. The railway is to acquire an interest in the Eastern Greyhound Lines, a Greyhound Corporation subsidiary, which will be renamed the Central Greyhound Lines. The Greyhound Corporation has similar relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad and with railways in the West. The agreement with the New York Central will affect territory between Chicago and New York and between Albany and Boston. (Press.)

SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS

Social insurance never can be a substitute for individual initiative and saving, Dr. Harold Stonier, educational director of the American Bankers Association, asserted at Buffalo yesterday at the closing session of the fortieth annual convention of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. "I believe," he said, "that the current social security propaganda will temporarily retard public approval of the ideal savings bank, but it will prove a boomerang, and eventually public esteem for your institutions will be redoubled, just as it was enhanced substantially following the orgy of gambling that ended in 1929." (New York Times.)

Village The Countryman (England) for October-November-December
Colleges quotes A. Bridges, deputy director of the Oxford University
 Agricultural Economics Research Institute as saying that
"efficiency is the keynote to which farmers must tune in". "How is it to
be got?" asks The Countryman. "We know of one way. In the village of
Sawston, a few miles from where the Agricultural Economics Society was
meeting this year, there is the first of the remarkable village colleges.
This the country owes to the professional devotion and civic breadth of
mind of the county director of education, Henry Morris, and the enlightened
views and backing of the county council education committee. To the most
beautiful and best equipped of secondary school buildings are brought
nearly 400 children from nine villages. A modern school by day, a cheer-
ful, stirring place of study for adults by night, it is a community center
worth the name. Some of the local authorities' administrative work is
done there and the library is available to the villagers as a writing room
as well as a reading room, and besides games there are good light refresh-
ments...Nothing has been considered too good for the mental, moral and
physical training of the scholars and for the development in the surround-
ing countryside of that confidence in education which so much of rural
England lacks. The thoroughly well-equipped engineering shop, which no
boy could resist, is at a new standard. The liberal influences brought
to bear on the girls are not less remarkable. Everywhere there is dis-
tinction. The effect is seen in the high proportion of happy pupils of
both sexes who, on leaving the village college, remain in the country. Here
is rural civilization in the making. More new village colleges, we are
glad to say, are being built this year."

Canned Completing the production of the largest pack of vege-
Vegetables tables in the history of the canning industry in this coun-
 try, producers face the ensuing selling season with the
assurance of a stable market, with current demand good and future commit-
ments the heaviest in years. The price structure, according to authorities
in the industry, has firmed at 10 percent below the levels obtaining last
year, when an acute shortage threatened the entire industry. The total
pack for the season just closing will be slightly more than 100,000,000
cases, approximately 100,000 carloads, with a factory valuation of \$200,-
000,000, according to a nation-wide survey completed recently by the
American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc. (Press.)

N.Y. State The New York Times (September 15), in an editorial on
Conservation the fiftieth anniversary of New York State conservation,
 says: "...New York can look back with pride on what it has
already accomplished. The forest preserve has been extended until it now
covers 2,350,000 acres. Up-to-date methods of fire control have been in-
stalled. Reforestation, which has been going on ever since 1899, received
fresh impetus from the passage of the Hewitt amendment in 1931, and only
awaits further recovery to be pressed forward. The Adirondack and Catskill
parks have become great popular playgrounds. Trails have been kept open,
wild animals protected, free campsites provided, and a chain of regional

parks draped like a necklace across the state. The few remaining wilderness regions have been made accessible, but so far as is humanly possible their wild character has been preserved. Can it look ahead with the same confidence? 'New York's forests are assured for the future,' Governor Lehman declares. The old days of private commercial exploitation are gone forever. The woodman's axe will ring hereafter only under public auspices and then only in the 'production forests' outside the old preserve..."

Coloring in The use of artificial coloring in tomatoes and tomato
Tomatoes products packed in California is now prohibited as the re-
 sult of a bill passed by the state legislature. Cannerymen in
the state sponsored the passage of the law in the belief that coloring
matter has been used in the past to conceal inferior quality. (The Canner,
September 21.)

India Wood S. Kamesam, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India,
Preservation writing on "Wood Preservation in India" in Current Science(India)
 (August) says in part: "The Forest Research Institute has
tested several dozen wood preservatives against fungus and white ants dur-
ing the last 25 years. Most of the preservatives tested gave good results
for the first year or so, but owing to either volatilisation or leaching,
the treated specimens of wood commenced to fail rapidly after that period...
The most recent experience in India and abroad has demonstrated that for a
unit of money, an optimum combination of copper and arsenic affords the
most efficient protection to wood against white ants and fungi. Such a
preservative, to be successful, should not only be easily soluble in water,
but while forming a compound in wood that is almost insoluble in water,
like limestone, the compound should be soluble to form a lethal dose, in
a very dilute acid of a pH-ion concentration of between 4 and 5, an acidity
corresponding to that produced by wood destroying fungi when they attack
and assimilate wood substances in nature. The acidity corresponds to about
1/3 percent concentration of concentrated acetic acid in water. The pre-
servative should not only be stable in contact with steel and cement but
should not corrode steel..."

Growing Chemists in the cotton seed oil industry are fore-
Cotton casting now that the day will come when cotton will be
for Seed grown for the seed and that the lint will be regarded as
 a by-product. There is nothing absurd about this predic-
tion. There was a time when farmers, not knowing what else to do with
cotton seed, dumped the product in some out of the way place. Later they
began using the seed as fertilizer. And when crushing processes were dis-
covered wide uses were found for the meal, hulls and oil. Today the oil
is one of the staple materials for fine shortening, and ways are being found
to make good bread of the meal. In spite of the competition of foreign oil,
the demand for the cotton seed product has increased. As new uses are dis-
covered for the various by-products, it is entirely logical to suppose that
the growing of cotton chiefly for the seed will come about. (Daily Times
Herald, Dallas, September 15.)



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Vol. LVIII, No. 77

Section 1

September 30, 1935

FOOD COSTS

INQUIRY

A nation-wide inquiry into the mounting costs of food will be conducted by the Federal Trade Commission, under direct orders from President Roosevelt, it was learned Saturday. The President has authorized the commission to expend as much as \$75,000 of its current appropriation in the work. Authorization for the investigation is contained in a resolution by Senator Wheeler directing the commission to inquire into agricultural income and related matters. The resolution also calls for a study of the decrease in agricultural income in recent years and a comparison of such income with that of the principal manufacturers and processors. It asks a determination of how much of the consumers' payments goes to the farmer and how much to the manufacturers and distributors. (Press.)

COTTON

TEXTILES

A variety of reasons for the sharp improvement in the cotton textile industry were cited yesterday by George A. Sloan, textile merchant and former president of the Cotton Textile Institute, who said that it is now "possible to bring about healthier conditions in the marketing of textile products". Among the factors mentioned by Mr. Sloan were the material improvement in general business, rising commodity prices, mill curtailment, low stocks, confidence in the raw cotton market following clearing up of the loan policy uncertainty, prospective purchase of 150,000,000 yards of cotton goods by the government and continued observance of conservative operating schedules by the vast majority of mills. (Press.)

TOBACCO

CODE

A "code" for the wholesale tobacco industry, the first of its kind since the collapse of NRA, was announced yesterday by the Federal Trade Commission. Technically, the new agreement contains no labor provisions. These may be attached later through petition to NRA and after approval by the President. (A.P.)

LIVING

COSTS

An advance in the living costs of wage earners and low-salaried workers was reported yesterday by the Labor Department. After a survey of 32 cities covering the 4-month period ending July 15 the department said the principal items purchased by this consumer group had increased 2.7 percent above their June 1934 cost and 8 percent above June 1933. (A.P.)

Cotton "The cotton textile industry is busy and cheerful
Textile again, after six months in the dumps," says Marc A. Rose,
Industry author of "The Tide of Business," in Today (September 28).

"The turn came toward the end of August. Since the early part of the year, cotton mills had been shut down, or had been curtailing operations by 25 percent to 50 percent. Now they are running full time, which means that some 450,000 people are at work. The low record was 340,000. It means more than that, really, for when the cotton mills are busy spinning yarn and weaving cloth, it is because the clothing industry has sprung into activity as well. Mills aren't making cloth for storage. It is a little strange that the industry should be going so strong just now, for during August it took two hard wallops that might have been serious setbacks. First, the cotton crop report predicted a bigger yield than anyone had expected, and that hammered down cotton prices, or at least made buyers of cotton goods hesitant to order because they naturally would hope for lower prices later. The second blow was the new cotton loan policy of the administration, fixing the loans at 10 cents instead of 12. That kicked the cotton mills right in the inventory, which is a very sensitive and vulnerable spot. The reason that these things failed to push the prostrate industry further back into the slough is that the cotton textile men have at last developed guts and solidarity and leadership. They fought back-- and won!..."

Fresh The increase in number of fresh egg laws in Northeastern
Egg States has been rapid, says American Agriculturist. During
Laws the last year such laws were passed in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and previous to that laws were already in effect in New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut. These laws are quite uniform, having as their object a grading system which insures to the consumer that he buys what he pays for. It protects nearby eggs from unfair competition, from eggs shipped a long distance and sold as fresh, but does not exclude eggs from any area if they can meet the grade requirements.

Buffalo "Seed of buffalo grass has been successfully harvested
Grass Seed by Supt. J. R. Quinby, (Department of Agriculture cooperator)
 at the Chillicothe Experiment Station in Hardeman County,
Texas," says the Farmer-Stockman. "An acre of buffalo grass has yielded 80 pounds of seed in recent tests of a machine devised by Quinby. One pound of the seed will effectively resod an acre of ground for he has found that it comes up 'thick as sudan grass'. A spacious lawn of buffalo grass on the experiment farm grew from the seed. Quinby has forwarded samples of the seed to government experiment stations throughout the country for germination tests. It was his belief that the Great Plains must resod if the region expects to lay its dust and keep its farms 'at home' that caused Quinby to invent a machine to harvest buffalo grass seed. 'Buffalo grass is the most practical grass to use in the extensive area in which the dusters have been originating,' he says..."

Prize Proving with "science with practice", the motto of Iowa
Winning State College, is worthwhile in buttermaking, N. E. Fabricus,
Butter buttermaking instructor at the college, has won first prizes
on butter exhibited at the Iowa State Fair in Des Moines and
at the North Iowa Fair in Mason City. On both occasions his butter scored
95. To skeptics who maintain that he cannot keep it up for any length of
time can be shown Fabricus' all-year average butter score, 94.2. He now has
the highest average score in the Iowa educational contest, in which most of
the outstanding buttermakers of Iowa are entered. Fabricus has followed
closely the work of B. W. Hammer, dairy bacteriologist, who has done a
great deal of work at Iowa State College with butter ripening and butter
flavors. "He has combined his scientific knowledge of buttermaking with
his own research and practical experience," said M. Mortensen, head of the
Dairy Industry Department. (National Butter and Cheese Journal.)

Citrus "Harold Compere, research assistant in entomology of
Parasites the University of California, who has been searching the
wilds of South America for natural pest controls of citrus
fruits for over a year, has just returned with nine species of parasites
that show great promise in the battle against insect pests in the citrus
belt of the state," says the Pacific Rural Press (September 12). "Compere
was not successful in finding a control for the red scale pest for which
he made an especial search. He did find a predator which appeared to prey
upon red scale to some extent in Brazil but Compere does not believe that
it will become a sufficient control of the red scale in California. Three
of the new parasites are for use against the black scale--one parasite con-
trol for the long-tailed mealybug; two for the citrus mealybug; and two
ladybird beetles for use against various species of mealybugs."

State Fair "As the state fair season progresses, reports continue
Records to indicate record attendance on these events," says the
Weekly Kansas City Star editorially (September 25). "Mis-
souri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Free Fair at Topeka and the State
Fair at Hutchinson have made the best records in years. After the state
fair circuit closes, the national and special shows follow. The National
Dairy Show will be held in St. Louis beginning October 12. The American
Royal will open one week later...The combined attendance of 4-H club mem-
bers and students of vocational agriculture makes the Royal the meeting
place of more farm boys and girls that are assembled at any other place in
America throughout the year. The interest in and attendance upon the na-
tional shows usually follows the trend of the state fairs. With the re-
covery in farm incomes, these and other shows should also establish new
records."

Healthier Samuel R. Guard, editor of Breeder's Gazette, says in
Livestock the September issue: "...Our government is performing phe-
nomenally in the eradication of old plagues, simultaneously
declaring three states, Florida, Missouri and Arkansas, TB free, and working
hard on the waiting list of farmers anxious for TB, mastitis, and Bang's
disease testing under the emergency program expiring December 31. It's up
to us farmers to go farther in the campaign for healthier, thriftier stock."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 27--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.25; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.25-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.80-11.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.65-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 130 $5/8$ -132 $5/8$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 127 $5/8$ -129 $5/8$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $87\frac{1}{4}$ - $94\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $93\frac{1}{4}$ - $100\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $113\frac{1}{4}$ -117; Chi. $120\frac{1}{2}$ -122; St. Louis $117\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $105\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $79\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 $3/8$ -50 $3/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $83\frac{1}{2}$ - $85\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 87; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $84\frac{3}{4}$ -87; St. Louis 87; No. 2 mixed, Chi. $84\frac{1}{2}$ - $86\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28- $28\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $30\frac{1}{4}$ - $32\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 29-31; St. Louis 32; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-66; No. 2, Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175-178.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 75¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Maine sacked Cobblers 85¢-\$1.10 in the East; 50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked stock 80¢- $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions sold at 85¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-85¢ in a few cities. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1-\$2 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-65¢ per bushel in the Middle West. New York Round type cabbage sold at \$12 bulk per ton in Baltimore; \$6-\$8 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$20-\$22 in St. Louis; \$7 f.o.b. Racine. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, 75¢-\$1 per bushel in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-85¢ in that market.

Average price of Middling $7/8$ cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 10.41 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.49 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 10.43 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 10.40 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $26\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $25\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29- $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $28\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 26-27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

